PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,368—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and alongithe Coast, Postal and Telegraphicjinformation, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th July.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

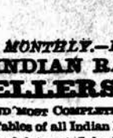
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'SS.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3.820	1st Aug. 1898,
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Feliner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	26th July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 25th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 345.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 14th August, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 19, 1898.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.

FAST TWIN SCREW STEAMER "WAKASA MARU," 6,266 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE on or about the 29th inst. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light Refrigerator &c. All the Cabins are on upper Deck and well ventilated. For Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th July, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 28th July, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 30th July, calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 4th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 28th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 28th July, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th July, for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamoo in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898,
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER'S TOILET SOAPS.

TREACHER & Co. desire to draw the Special Attention of the Public to the following High Class Soaps :—

These are specially manufactured for Treacher & Co. They are guaranteed pure, and will stand all tests. They lather freely, last well, and do not dry or irritate the most Sensitive Skin.

GENUINE OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—Pleasantly perfumed and free from all injurious colouring matters—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In boxes containing three Tablets ..... per Box	0 12	0 14
In Bars ..... ,, Bar	0 12	0 14

COLD CREAM SOAP.—Emollient and softening to the Skin. Unsurpassed for the Complexion—

In boxes containing three Tablets ..... per Box	1 0	1 -2

WHITE ROSE AND CUCUMBER SOAP.—Delicately perfumed. Yields a splendid lather and keeps the Skin soft and velvety—

In boxes containing three Tablets ..... per Box	1 0	1 2

HONEY SOAP.—Made from finest material. Specially recommended for the Tender Skin of Infants—

In boxes containing three Tablets ..... per Box	0 12	0 14
In Bars ..... ,, Bar	0 12	0 14

VIOLETTE DE PARME SOAP.—Choicely perfumed with Parma Violets. Gives an abundant emollient lather and is an ideal Toilet Soap—

In boxes containing three Tablets ..... per Box	1 0	1 2

COAL TAR SOAP.—The most pleasant Soap for medical use. Highly recommended for use in all Skin Diseases—

In boxes containing three Tablets ..... per Box	1 0	1 2

CARBOLIC SOAP.—A pure reliable Soap, containing 5 per cent. of pure Carbolic Acid.

In boxes containing three Tablets ..... per Box	1 0	1 2

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed ..... £2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders ..... £3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710,
Total Sum Insured in 1896 ..... £388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date ..... £2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CIGARS,

THE LATEST NOVELTY

ARE

"RATTAILS"

MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No II & No. III ; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

	No. I,	No. II,	No. III.	
SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
INDIAN RATTAILS	Rs. 17-8,	Rs. 15,	Rs. 12-8,	per 1000

Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any Enlish House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

READING AND LONDON.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAW HATS.

	Rs. a.
Coarse Straw, Double Brim	3 8
Fine ,, ,, ,,	4 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HATTERS & HOSIERS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

UMBRELLAS,

GENTS' AND LADIES'.

	Cash. Rs.
"Gloria" Silk, wears well, Gents'	10
,, ,, Ladies'	8
Spitalfiled Silk, pure silk, Gents'	20
,, ,, ,, Ladies'	13

A large variety of Natural Handles.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HATTERS & HOSIERS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TO PREVENT

Your HAIR THINNING & FALLING OFF in INDIA THE USE OF a suitable dressing is imperative and

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Is the BEST ARTICLE for the purpose, affording the requisite nourishment in most agreeable form. ENTIRELY OF VEGETABLE composition and containing neither LEAD, SULPUHUR, PETROLEUM or other offensive Chemical or ingredient, it may be used as frequently as desired with most beneficial effects which it produces.

BY NATURAL MEANS ONLY and without the injurious "forcing" effects caused by many of the modern restorers, etc. Equally suited for

LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WHEN FATIGUE OVERTAKES YOU too readily or you feel LOW, NERVOUS and OUT of SORTS a "TONIC" will usually put you right and may even save you from an illness.

FOR INDIAN USE
there is no surer remedy than

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A compound of powerful TONIC DRUGS of HIGHLY STIMULATING CHARACTER acting like magic upon the WHOLE SYSTEM, restoring the appetite, strengthening and soothing the nerves and encouraging natural and refreshing sleep.

ALWAYS TO BE RELIED upon as FRESH and in ACTIVE CONDITION.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR CHILDREN. Those in DELICATE HEALTH and unable to assimilate the RAW COD LIVER OIL

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION

Will be found a highly nourishing FOOD. It is prepared from the highest grade of Tasteless COD LIVER OIL, is of perfectly agreeable flavour and can be taken by the most fastidious person without "cover" or addition of any kind—causing no nausea or aftertaste—CHILDREN TAKE it very READILY.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882, and 1895.

AND

In the matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MILL Premises, Machinery Stock and Stores, the Property of the above Company, will be SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY and COMPANY, provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from REGINALD MURRAY, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. ORR ROBERTSON and HURTON, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. LESLIE and SONS, Solicitors of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

REGINALD MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.
Dated 13th July, 1898.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1898, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July, to 13th August, 1898, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1898, at 2-15 P.M., immediately after the Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting is over to transact the business notified to Members per separate Circular posted to them.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at moderate rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

HERALDIC ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address Engraved, one line, any style ...	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-50 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1898, a Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS are invited to send their names and addresses (place of Residence), to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 31st proximo.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

DRYING BOTTLES—

Size	1 1-2	2 1-2	3	litres.
Rs.	3-0	4-0	5-0	

DRYING TINS .....Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GOREDHUNDASS DOONGERSEY of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

MAMIBAI widow of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of July, 1898.

Messrs. PESTANJI, RUSTIM and KOLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon an ASSISTANT SURVEYOR.

Applicants must be able to use the sextant with precision, must write a neat hand and have had a nautical education and must possess some knowledge of Marine Surveying.

Salary Rs. 100 rising by five annual increments to Rs. 200 a month, with a subsistence allowance of Rs. 60 a month.

Applications, with COPIES of testimonials of personal character and qualifications, should be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 21st August, 1898.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 15th July, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle[Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

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Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Re. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
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Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
15, MARINE STREET, FORT.
1st Floor, Shroff Building, Bombay.

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No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles. As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALUMINUM VESSELS for the KITCHEN as made at the School of Arts, Madras. Agent for this Presidency.—S. M. RUTNAGUR, 27, Medows St., Bombay.

REAL BARGAIN.—Our Large Size Square Tin Tray (24 by 17) Black Japanned, Original Price Rs. 1-4, Sale price only ans. 12.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Horaby Row, Fort.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

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SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blues, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

WANTED to purchase a small BUNGALOW, Mahaluxmee, Malabar and Kumballa Hill, Apply to "R." care of this paper.

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OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—With a view to further popularize our work in this City we are now prepared to take Public and Official Groups, in fact all out-door work at very reasonable Rates. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle,or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee,Dadur, Bombay. Discoun to the Trade.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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J. K. MOIR,
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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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OFFICE—Dorot Street, Whitefriar, London

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building,

An invoice of rich glass table ornaments, centre pieces, scent frames, flower vases, etc.

An invoice of plated cruets, pickleframes, salvers, etc.

An invoice of leather and plush goods, such as hand bags, work boxes, ladies' companions, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Hunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyer Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hastings' K bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN TELWADY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Joshi Damoder Anundjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Vithulwady, in the cart called Telwady, fronting towards the south in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638, new No. 2961, and new Survey No. 1462, containing by admeasurement 39 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1706, and Street No. 35, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhimjee Laljee, on the west by a public passage and beyond that by the property described as lot No. 2, on the north by a joint gully, and beyond that by the property of Ghella Kurson and on the south by the Telwady Lane.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, with privies thereto attached, and passage for the access thereto as standing thereon, situate at or near Vithulwady, in the cart called Telwady, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 638, and new Survey No. 7-1462, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Soonderrao Bhugwantrao, on the west by the boundary wall of the property of Motee Raghunath, on the north by the joint gully and beyond that by the property of Tapidas Varjidas and partly by a public passage, and on the south by the Telwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Share Bazaar, Fort, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon holes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, copying press, whatnots, iron safe, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C. H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—it. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,483

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
W. KEswick JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
E. D. MAINES, Esq. (Managing Director of the Bank).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG
BANGKOK,	ILOILO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	JOLO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	KOBE,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every escription of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	114
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation					
National Bank	80,000	£12½	all	£1-5s.	
Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	280	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanagger City Press & Mantg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Mantg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahim Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munnar M	100	250	a	15	220
New Benar	1,00	500	00	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales,	120	600	("	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		000,		d d 65	1,075

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	5	...	55
Indian Guarantee & Survey	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
Ship Assn					
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	270
Karrachee Landing	500	300	300	35	43
Karoka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	163
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soudry & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,630xd
Tweedie & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	000	Nu	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,348	...	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belgaum)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	900
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		890
Broach Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,300
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dv.l Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	870
David Mills	1,400	600	500	dvd Rs.25	470
Dhabha Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		40
Express	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	500
Hinguoghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Buloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	400
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	900
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	205
Jeewraj Baliog	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandelsh	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.30	800
Khatao Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	835xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LaxmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Manbodh Shah Mills (Quiburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,285
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	197
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,00	250	350	dv Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	350
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	270
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,150
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	251
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	275
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Swan and Alliance	3,000	500	5	0 dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Luxhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2423
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000		...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New 212 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjel Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	200	...	4 pr. ct.	203

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 5-8m., 4-32s. Low water, 10-30m. 11-37s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan, per s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., to-day.

COLLAPSE OF A STABLE ROOF.—The roof of a stable, belonging to one Edulji Pallonji, a Parsee, at 3rd Pinjrapole Lane, collapsed on Monday last, burying under the debris a private gharry and causing damage to the same to the extent of Rs. 50. The engineering department of the Bombay Municipality were informed.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay to be held in the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Some superstitious beliefs about the Lizard," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., Behar, and "Miscellaneous Notes on Folk-lore," by Pandit Ram Gharib Chowbe.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening, at 5-30, sharp—Colours vs. Whites. The sides will be as follows:—Colours—Blodwell, Kelly, Smith, Hanson, Hogan, Davies, Greene, Monahan, Stockbridge, Wray, Irvine, Rodgers, Sell and others; Whites—Flower, Allen, Greene, Stewart, Spencer, Presley, Engel, Good, Harris, Higgins, Kerrigan, Staorides, Thomas and others.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand under the direction of Herr Fredilis, at 5-45 p.m. (Weather permitting):—

Lancers	Pick O'The Basket ... Barnes
Overture	Mirella ... Gounod
Valse	Incognito ... Ivanovici
Canto	Funiculi Funicula ... Denza
Fantasia	A Night out ... Alfred Lee
Barn Dance	Popcorn Bucaloss ... Bucalossi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BULESHWAR.—About 5o'clock, yesterday afternoon, one Motilal Pratabmal, a Marwari, aged about eighteen years, was found dead in a room on the second floor of a boarding-house at 1st Bhoiwada Street, Bholeshwar. The Marwari arrived in Bombay from Palie about seven days, and had put up in the above boarding house, which has been kept by one Luximee Narayen. The deceased was last seen alive about noon, when he took his meal and went to sleep in a room on the second floor, which has been vacant since some days past. His neck appeared to be twisted and three of the ornaments which he had on his person, were found missing. The police were informed, and inquiries were instituted, but up to late hour last night no arrests were made.

ACCIDENT TO A MUNICIPAL COOLIE.—Jannoo Deckla, a coolie employed by the Bombay Municipality for the purpose of loading and unloading the meat vans at Bandora and the Arthur Crawford Markets, was the cause on the 24th, set to Bombay in charge of one of the vans. On the arrival of the vans at the Dadar level-crossing the van, which was behind the one of which Jannoo was in charge, drew out to the right so as to clear the railway level-crossing gates. As it passed Jannoo's van, Jannoo, who was sleeping on the coach box with his legs projecting beyond the side of the van, had his legs caught, fracturing one and injuring the other. The injured coolie was brought to Bombay and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

NAGPUR NOTES.—After all, writes a local correspondent, the Chief Commissioner is not coming to Nagpur as early as was expected, for he leaves Pachmari on an extended tour on the 1st proximo and arrives on the 31st idem. Our Municipal Secretary goes to Surat in a similar capacity, and Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, barrister-at-law, succeeds him.—There was a gymkhana held at Kamptee last Monday, witnessed by a large number of spectators, some of whom were residents of Nagpur.—Since my last there has been heavy rain. On Thursday, four children were swept away by the rush of water in one of the nullahs at Guddi Bazar, and three were dead before they could be recovered. The fourth is doing well.—The "at home" in the Y. M. C. A. rooms was a great success about 100 persons were present. The want of a cricket team in connection with the above association will soon be supplied as gear has been purchased and practice, begins this week.

SPORT AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent writes:—In presence of several ladies and gentlemen a series of sports was contested at police head-quarters maidan on Sunday, arranged by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. P. Lambert, who has secured favour of the general public in this city. A large shamiana was erected on the maidan, in which seats were provided for the guests of the evening. Wrestling fencing peg-sticking and bananties were the chief games of the evening. The maidan within a short time after 5 p. m. was overcrowded. Among those present to witness the sports were Civil and Military European officers, with their families. Among other European officers, Mr. R. P. Lambert came out successful in peg-sticking. After the sports were over turbans and other prizes, specially awarded by Mr. Lambert, were distributed to the successful sportsmen. Refreshments were provided for the guests and the distribution of flower garlands terminated the proceedings.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bahadurkhan Hingan Khan, a Pathan, was charged by Inspector Roberts with stealing a looking-glass, of the value of Rs. 1-8, belonging to Alibhai Dossaji, a Borah shopkeeper, having his place of business at Abdul Rahiman Street. Inspector Roberts reported to the court the result of his inquiries into the matter. The magistrate recorded the evidence for the prosecution and remarked that it was a deliberate attempt on the part of the complainant and his servant to get an innocent person into trouble. The complainant and his witness had made several contradictory statements, and from the police evidence it appeared that the complainant had told several untruthful statements to the court. The charge brought by the complainant against the accused was adjudged to be false and vexatious, and the accused was, therefore, discharged. The complainant was fined Rs. 30, which were ordered to be awarded to Bahadurkhan as compensation for the vexation and trouble he had been put to.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST THREE SAILORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Harry Hassey, Michael Boromoi, and James Mooney, European seamen, with stealing a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 80, belonging to Thomas Lopes, a discharged sailor, and residing in the Sailors' Home. The complainant stated in his evidence the accused occupied the same room as himself at the Sailors' Home. He identified the watch produced in court as his own. It was kept hanging on a peg on his bed and was found missing yesterday morning. The complainant reported the matter to the superintendent of the Home. Subsequently the accused were arrested and the watch was recovered. James Gardiner who was the next witness said he resided at present in the officers' quarters of the Sailors' Home. He knew the accused. He was an early riser and he saw the first two accused leave the Home at about 5-45 a.m. The third accused was behind them. The accused having made statements regarding the possession and sale of the watch, further inquiry was adjourned to to-day.

A BRUTAL ATTACK ON A WIFE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged Karim Roda, a Mahomedan, with attempting to cut off the nose of his wife Fatmabee by means of a penknife and with causing grievous hurt to her. The accused and his wife were residing in a room of a chawl at Kandia Street, Bellasis Road. For some weeks past Karim had been suspecting the complainant of being on very intimate terms with one Shaik Iroos Ismail, who had been their boarder and who resided in the same chawl but in a separate room. About 2o'clock, on Sunday morning, accused assaulted Fazmabee and attempted to cut her nose off, but before he could inflict more than a superficial wound on the bridge of the nose, the woman, being endowed with a robust constitution, overpowered the man, and having pushed him out of the room closed the door and locked it from the inside. The accused then went to the Sulleman Chowkey, surrendered himself to the police, and handed the penknife to policeman No. 75 E. The police then proceeded to the house, and found that complainant had only sustained a superficial wound about half an inch long across the bridge of the nose. She was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed and she was allowed to go home. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but stated, as an extenuating circumstance, that he only punished the wife for her infidelity to him. His Worship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE SATARA DACOITS.

THEIR PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

ALL four of the Satara dacoits who, have already been captured by the Bombay Police were yesterday morning placed by Superintendent McDermott, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on a charge of dacoity. Mr. McDermott informed the Magistrate that property worth over three hundred rupees had been recovered from the accused, who, who had also supplied the police with the names of their other associates and the places looted by them. The magistrate ordered the case to be transferred to the Satara authorities, directing the accused to be sent thither in police custody.

The several members of this gang, who have been staying in Bombay, are under the surveillance of D. Divisional police pending the arrival of some townsmen from places in the Satara District to establish their identity. On Saturday morning, a jemedar of the Satara Police arrived here, but on the accused and the recovered property, which amounted to over three hundred rupees being produced before him, he could identify only one of the captured men, as the villages looted by them were not within his jurisdiction. The Satara collectorate has been divided into two parts, and subdivided into fourteen talukas. Each taluka comprises over a hundred villages with a po pulation over seventy-five thousand persons, and is in charge of a head constable and several men under him. As the depredation carried on by these dacoits extended over several villages, in different talukas, it is difficult to identify all the depredators, unless some men from each taluka with policemen are sent down here by the district police. These dacoits, who carried on their nefarious operations for a considerable period in the Satara District, consisted of two gangs, one composed of the men of ramosee caste and the other of mang caste (low caste Hindus). They had pillaged villages in five talukas, viz., Vai, Andoore, Javli, Satara and Man, and the property looted amounted to about forty-five thousand rupees.

The District police have been chasing them for the last two years, but with very little success. In April last a gang of Ramoosee dacoits pillaged Barati village in Vai Tabuka. A body of Poona Police chased them and collision took place outside the village. The dacoits fired on the police, and the latter replied and in the struggle two of the dacoits and three native policemen were killed. Some captures were made by the district police, but a number of the depredators escaped and have been searched for by the police. After wandering about several places, both the gangs arrived about two months ago in Bombay, as the best place for them to evade the negligence of the district police and to dispose of the booty. They have been residing at Nowroji Hill, Tardeo and Parel. From the information supplied by the arrested men, the divisional police have ascertained the names of the other members of the gang, who have been staying in the localities, as also the names of the villages they plundered. Their movements are strictly watched, and immediately on their identity being established, they will be put under arrest.

These gangs carried on their illegal campaigns by first sending a man to glean all the information regarding the condition of the residents of the village they intend to attack. After having gathered all the particulars as to who were the wealthy residents of the village, they used to attack it at night time. They marched towards the village with torch-lights and armed with guns and other weapons, and on entering the place fired a few shots to intimidate the villagers. They surrounded the houses of wealthy persons, marked out by their messenger, stripped the men, women and children of their ornaments and used to demand what they possessed. In case of refusal they used to torture the principal persons in the house to make them point out the places where they had concealed their property. Last year the Bombay Government offered a reward of Rs. 50 for the arrest of one Appa Oomaji the leader of the Ramoosee gang of dacoits, but the Satara District Police could not trace him as he had been hiding in Bombay. The Bombay Police arrested him on the night of the 18th instant in the room of a chawl at Nowroji Hill. Naikoo Shunkoo, the leader of the other gang is still at large. The Commissioner of Police has telegraphed to the District Police to send down here some persons who can identify these dacoits and assist the local police in their inquiries, as without such help the local police will be unable to complete their investigation.

On a reference to our files we find that a more remarkable capture made by Superintendent McDermott was in 1887, when he arrested a Makranee outlaw, or whose head whether dead or alive a reward of Rs. 2,000 had been fixed. In the year 1893 the makranee had some dispute with the Junaghad State, with regard to some fields which it was alleged the State had dispossessed them of. They plundered villages and tortured and mutilated the subjects in order to take their revenge upon the Rajs. These outlaws became a terror to the Junaghad subjects and the people of Kathiawar; and eventually the Bombay Government had to depute major Humphry to assist the police in hunting down the dacoits. In March 1887, a man and woman disguised in the garb of Hindus, came to Bombay by sea from Diu and landed at the Apollo Bunder from a Kotia, with their baggage. They immediately engaged a victoria and were driving away, when a custom house officer stopped them and asked them what their baggage consisted of. They replied that they had a few earthen chatties containing ghee and molases. Not being satisfied with the declaration, he examined one of the chatties and found that some hard substance had been mixed up with molases and made over the parties to Mr. McDermott, who was Superintendent of Police in charge of A Division. Mr. McDermott examined the whole baggage and found that the chatties contained jewellery and cash to the amount of Rs. 4,000. He instituted an inquiry and ascertained that the man was a member of the Makranee outlaws of Junaghad, named Dinmahomed, on whose head had been fixed a reward of Rs. 2,000, whether captured dead or alive and that the woman was the sister of the leader of the Makranee outlaws named Kadurbux, for whose capture, whether dead or alive, a reward of Rs. 3,000 had been fixed, subsequently raised to Rs. 5,000, and that they had assumed the guise of Hindu to avoid detection. On searching a bundle Mr. McDermott also found a large knife, as sharp as a razor used by the man in cutting noses off and mutilating the subjects of the Junaghad State. Acting upon the information elicited from Dinmahomed and the woman, the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter telegraphed to the Junagad State for the description of the three outlaws—Dinmahomed, Kadurbux and Aladin. On a reply being received the Commissioner despatched Mr. McDermott to Damaun, where the leader Kadurbux was said to have refuge. On his arrival at Damaun Mr. McDermott ascertained that the man had left for Memdabad. Mr. McDermott hunted him thither but the outlaw had taken the way to Karachee. Mr McDermott returned to Bombay and the Commissioner of Police wired to Karachee to be on look out for the man. The ringleader was arrested at Karachee, but not before he had killed the head contable and seriously injured two other policemen. It appears that subsequent to the message despatched from Bombay, Kadurbux reached Karachee in the guise of a Hindu fakir mounted on a camel, on his way to Makran On being arrested by the police, he drew out a large dagger from his dhotur and killed one constable and stabbed others. He was tried and hanged while Dinmahomed and the woman arrested in Bombay, were transported for life. In this way the arrest of Dinmahomed led to the capture of the ringleader in Karachee. Mr. McDermott obtained the reward fixed for the capture, and was thanked by the Junaghad State.

ACTIVE measures are being taken for the award of medals to the officers and soldiers employed in the recent campaigns as soon as possible. The Master of the Mint, Calcutta, has already been instructed to strike silver clasps to the following extent; viz. clasps inscribed "Punjab, Frontier, 1897-98"—47,000; clasps inscribed "Tirah, 1897-98"—20,000; clasps inscribed "Malakhand, 1897"—3,000; clasps inscribed "Samana, 1897"—1,500. The exact number of clasps to be struck for each description will be determined shortly.

THE WEATHER.

THE Port Officer of Bombay received the further following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, yesterday:—Storm signal: Hoist warning signal to indicate that area of deficient pressure with strong squally cyclonic winds exists over north of Arabian Sea; information does not show whether the centre has formed, but weather probably squally, unsettled to north of latitude eighteen. Accordingly, warning signal "ball" was hoisted on the Town flag staff.

The P & O Co's s s Verona, Captain S Barcham, which arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with the China and Australian mails, experienced, from Cochin to Bombay, fresh monsoon with sharp squalls of wind and rain and high westerly sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIFTH of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1897-98, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant (to-morrow) commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT.—Consonantal changes in the Vernaculars with special reference to Marathi.

LECTURER—The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

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ON

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BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

THERE was a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Consols yesterday in London, at 111 3-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·21 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. were 1-8 per cent. less, at £63; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d, to 1s. 3 5-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent.. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27 7-8d. per oz.; and continued in New York at 59 3-4 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 dollars.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 29s. July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 28s. same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal. For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Prices continued at their previous level. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.—Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 5 points to 5·77 cents, and December 2 points to 5·89 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	8,000	2,000	7,000
" " to U. Kingdom	10,000	2,000	15,000
" " Continent	5,000	12,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,470,000	6,602,000	5,160,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,747,000	2,998,000	2,225,000
" " to Continent do.	5,390,000	2,813,000	2,227,000
" Stock in the Ports	270,000	110,000	178,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,250,000	1,538,000	1,681,790
" " Surats	158,000	153,290	230,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	995,000	773,770	692,700
" London	4,000	5,500	9,300
American Afloat	20,000	12,770	26,000
East Indian	7,000	7,300	5,000
Total	1,026,000	799,340	733,000
Price of Mid Americans	3 13-32d.	4 1-4d.	3 25-32
" Good Dhollerah	2 31-32	3 9-16	3 1-32
" Bhownuggar			
Difference	17-16	11-16	3-4

In the local Cotton market the purchases to-day have been on a slightly larger scale. Prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower for the old stuff but show no change for the new. Shippers took 950 bales, comprising chiefly Karanja; and the mills 1,400 bales, of which Dhulia, Barsi, and Paohora formed the bulk.

WHEAT.—continues quiet and unchanged at Rs. 4-7-6 per cwt.

SEEDS—A small business is reported for ready delivery at current rates, which are given at Rs. 5-12-0 per cwt for Deloi Brown Rapeseed, Rs. 5-11-0 for Cawnpore Brown, and Rs 5-15-6 for Linseed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,037	bales.
Wheat	5,268	cwts.
Linseed	6,710	"
Rapeseed	2,0838	"
Gingellyseed	1,710	"
Poppyseed	2,833	"
Castorseed	4,094	"
Rice	3,158	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 13-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, a small amount only being placed at the opening rate. Bank Wire was procurable during the day at 1s. 3 13-16d. A fair amount of re-sales were done, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 13-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 13-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight ..1s. 3 15-16d. "
Francs ..... 1·08 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Very little is report doing, in a steady market, with quotations given at 95 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 13-16 for Account; 86 is named for Threes.

SHARES are dull, Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 lower; and Bombay and Burmah, second issue, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 10, to Rs. 1,260 per share.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

There will be shooting at the rifle range Colaba, on Saturday next, the 30th July from 4 p.m. (Weather permitting,)

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

1. The signalling class will parade in front of the High Court, on Thursday at 7 a.m., punctually.
2. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday, at 8-45 p.m. The Signalling Class will fall in after drill.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 30th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual. Next Concert on Saturday, 6th August.

There will be a meeting of the Entertainments Committee, at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder this evening at 6-45.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	6	41 p.m.	5	41
Teheran	26	2	50 p.m.	...	17
Suez	26	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	14	...	2
" Karachi	..	26	...	2
" Madras	...	44	...	2

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	500	...	70
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,759	137	10,499
Total for 19 weeks...	2,803	8,259	137	11,199
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry do.	13	54	...	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,045	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 455
Ditto to date ..... " 5,506

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	2,65,412	6,53,598	18,941	9,37,951
	...	...	...	8,03,676

Increase ..... Rs. 1,34,275

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NAGPORE.

DEATH.

WHITEHEAD—July 23, at Nagpore, C P, India, Mr Samuel Whitehead, of 3 Bottom Oth Moor Harwood, near Bolton, Lancashire, Bleacher and Finisher at the "Empress Mills," of cholera, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LAIDLAW—DOYLE—July 18, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H C Spring, William Montgomerie Laidlaw, District Traffic Superintendent, G I P Railway, to Selina Jane (Sally), third daughter of the late J Hayes Doyle, of Dacre House, Blackheath, Kent.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.

THE supplementary naval programme announced by Mr. Goschen must almost equal the expectations of Lord Charles Beresford, though it falls far short of that ardent sailor-seaman's demands. In addition to the formidable increase of the naval strength of the Empire provided in the estimate laid before the House a few months since, four new battleships, four cruisers and twelve torpedo destroyers are to be added to the fleet at a cost of £8,000,000. This magnificent estimate, exceeding that already voted by a million sterling, brings the total voted for new ships in the present Session to £15,000,000. Lord Charles if he had his way would lay down a new programme of ship building the estimate for which would amount to £35,000,000. In his opinion nothing less will keep us in a satisfactory position, having regard to the large additions that Russia, France and Germany are making to their respective fleets. It is not easy to see where this costly rivalry will cease. The estimate for war ships costing £7,000,000 laid before the Parliament in the beginning of the year, was immediately answered by the announcement that the Russian Admiralty had been authorised to expend £9,000,000 to be provided from the War Fund, in large additions to the Imperial fleet in the next four years. The Russian Budget had already provided several millions for new battle ships and cruisers, and the greatest activity was displayed in completing vessels on the slips and laying down others as soon as they were launched. The French dockyards also received a decided impulse when the large increment of ships determined upon by the British Admiralty became known, an increment over and above that provided by the naval programme—the third since 1887, which had given Great Britain a fleet confidently believed to secure absolute unquestioned naval supremacy over a combination of any three Powers. It was found, however, that Russia and France—to say nothing of Germany which had been by no means idle—had practically built ship for ship and had actually at the end of last year expended £52,000,000 against the £54,000,000 which the Admiralty had intended to spend. As the engineers' strike had delayed the construction of several British ships, two millions and a half sterling provided in the estimates were not expended, and consequently the expenditure of Russia and France in additions to their naval strength exceeded that of Great Britain by about half a million. It was to make good the ground lost that the estimate for war ships laid before the House in the spring was fixed of £7,000,000.

That large vote having been at once capped by the Russian allocation of nine millions, and France keeping her dockyards working night and day not to be hopelessly distanced by the British shipbuilders, Mr. Goschen, after some pressure decided to ask for another £8,000,000. "An anonymous patriot" said that much tried Minister at the Mansion House, "sent me a paragraph the other day which said 'Is the First Lord of the Admiralty asleep that he does not see what is going on amongst Foreign nations!' Asleep, gentlemen! The night-mare of responsibility might chase sleep from the pillows of every one who has to contemplate the responsibility which rests upon us at the present moment." The worst of it is that these night-mares chase sleep from the couches of Continental Naval Ministers as well. This supplementary estimate will kill sleep in the Russian, French and German Admiralties. In due course the same remedy will be invoked, regardless of cost. When is it all to stop? The fifteen millions to be laid out on still new battle ships, extra cruisers and a round dozen of destroyers will entail in due course heavy annual additions to the naval estimates for officers, engineers, seamen, coal, and all the etceteras, including torpedoes at a thousand pounds a piece and shells in proportion. It will be impossible to man the innumerable ships-built, building, and to be built, without recourse either to the press-gang of our fathers, or the even more abhorred conscription maritime, by which French, Germans and Russians man their navies. As British merchant vessels multiply beyond all precedent. British seamen diminish in number until now it has come to pass that over a third of every crew consists of foreigners, and the number of desertions from merchant vessels according, to the officials returns is 15,000 per annum. That is an aspect of the question which requires fully as much attention as the exact numerical proportion of British war ships to those of the foreign Powers. The sixteen vessels to be added to the fleet by this latest supplementary estimate will take some five thousand men to man them. That need not give us pause. What brings the night-mare to the pillows of perplexed Ministers is the knowledge that every measure of necessary precaution imposed on them by Navy Leagues and Lord Charles Beresfords, and patriots who ask whether they are asleep, is certain to be the signal for quite unnecessary preparations on the part of those Powers, which, as Lord Rosebery expresses it, have been gradually moulding themselves into an attitude of not unmixed friendliness towards us.

If we desire to see the lengths to which these preparations are being carried, we have only to turn to what the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* of July 2, has to say as to the extraordinary activity of Russia in military, naval, and railway matters. The reorganisation of the artillery, so as to double its strength has just been ordered as a preliminary step to the addition of four Army Corps. An Austrian military journal points out that already, since the accession of the present Czar, two entire Army Corps have been created, the field artillery augmented by seventy batteries, and the Siberian Rifles doubled. The Russian Army Corps numbers 44,000 men, three thousand more than the French and the German; the Russian batteries has eight guns, two more than the batteries of other armies. At the present moment Russia possesses double the number of Army Corps of Austria-Hungary. When the four new Corps are added, she will have eight Army Corps more than either Germany or France. But, not satisfied with an army with the colours of 868,000 men is about to augment it by over 200,000. Her naval programme—as it stands at present—provides for the building of eight battleships, sixteen cruisers and twenty torpedo destroyers by 1904. With the Siberian railway nearly completed, plans are published for the connection of that line with the Black Sea. There can be no question that such vast military and naval preparations are disquieting. They seem to portend operations of war on a colossal scale; but not necessarily or even probably directed against Great Britain. They may be destined to compel a solution of the question of the Near East according to Russian traditions; or to "protect" the Chinese Empire in the Russian sense. Or they may have in view the possible dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, when Germany hopes to add twelve millions of its Teutonic subjects to the fifty millions now under the rule of the German Kaisar. Russia will not remain a disinterested spectator of any attempt to realise that hope. She will endeavour to secure by an overwhelming display of force the reversion of the Slav populations of the Dual Monarchy. With these vast problems to be solved in the immediate future Russia will have little temptation to turn aside to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. But if the fates decide that we are to fight Russia we shall want not more ships but a far larger army an army on that continental scale. There is no Army League to bring that truth before the British public.

AMONGST the numerous classes who fled from Bombay in large numbers when the first epidemic of plague was at its height eighteen months ago, were the Bhandaris whose hereditary occupation is the tapping of cocoanut trees for the extraction of toddy. The number of persons thus employed in the town and island is about ten thousand, and their operations are carried on at the head of about double that number of trees. When the large majority of these sure-footed climbers left the city, they were in, such hurry that they did not stop to pay the dues receivable from them as licensed Bhandaris; many of the trees remained untapped, and distilling operations were greatly interrupted. As other work-people had fled besides the Bhandaris this did not lead, to any marked restriction of supply available for the reduced number of toddy-drinkers left behind. But there is one class of the community to whom the disappearance of the Bhandaris has been a serious mattar. The fazandars or owners of the cocoanut plantations are liable, under Section 21 of the Abkari Act of 1878, to make good to Government the amounts due from defaulting toddy-drawers, and the Collector of Bombay has served them with notices requiring them to do so. They are thus brought face to face with a heavy burden, and as the Commissioner of Abkari has rejected the appeal preferred against the order of the Collector they have resolved to petition the Governor-in-Council. His Excellency is to be asked to direct withdrawal of the order compelling the owners to pay the sums due by reason of the disappearance of the Bhandaris, especially as their absence was caused not by any act of the fazandars but by fear of the plague. It is impossible not to sympathise with the tree owners in the objections they raise to being made responsible for the default of their tenants. The principle that in the absence of a tenant the owner of property is responsible for rates and taxes thereon is a well-known one, but it is generally subject to exemptions in the case of unoccupied tenements or land, from which the owners are receiving no income. It may be that on grounds of general principle, Government will hesitate to adopt the prayer of the memorialists, so far as it relates to the proposed repeal of Section 21 of the Act with a view to exempt the tree owners from legal liability for the default of the Bhandaris. But the petitioners may reasonably hope that the other part of the appeal will be entertained, and that under the circumstances Government will not insist upon their pound of flesh. It often happens that a private property owner makes very liberal concessions to his tenants: on account of hard times or of some special difficulty in which they may have been placed, he does not enforce to the full his legal rights. It is the hard hearted and rack-renting landlord who alone is relentless. The case of the fazandars seems to us to be one in which if the concession asked for is entirely refused, Government will be acting the part of such a landlord.

In connection with this controversy it is not without interest to note that the Bhandaris have not been slow in the past to resort to the method of ventilating their grievances which is now to be pursued by the fazandars. Over 160 years ago they petitioned the Honourable Board, regarding "the difficulties they labour under though the excessive high rent paid for the arrack farm, as the drawing and distilling arrack are the only means they have to depend upon for their support and sustenance." They offered to take the farm themselves and to pay for the same Rs. 12,000 "which is never to exceed or go under." The Board resolved that as the Bhandaris were "a very useful set of people and of all our inhabitants the most to be depended on in any exigency, they being of a military caste and having on several occasions behaved with courage," the Hon. Masters should be recommended to grant the petition. Apparently, however, in spite of being told that the increase of the number of Bhandaris would "tend to the better security of the place," the East India Company rejected the prayer, as the fazandars continue in possession to this day. During the administration of Lord Reay the Bhandaris again represented their grievances to Government, complaining that from the year 1690 when the tax they paid was 8 ans. per annum per tree, the tax had been steadily going up until it reached 18 rupees each. Worse still a change was made in 1884, by which the tree tax was replaced by an impost of one rupee ten annas per Imperial gallon of *rasi* and of two rupees six annas on the *fenni*. The Bhandaris declared that these new rates meant ruin to them, and by way of proving it, they struck work. A Commission presided over by the late Sir Frank Souter was appointed to enquire into this grievance and other abkari questions. As a result of the investigations, the decision to treat raw toddy as incohate spirit and to tax it accordingly was abandoned and the tree tax was reimposed, though at much more moderate rates than before, being ten rupees for each cocoanut and brab tree and five rupees for each date tree. The maximum price at which raw toddy could be sold was fixed at nine pies for eight drams. The arrangement worked well, until the advent of plague caused the precipitate flight of the Bhandaris, and the consequent demand on the fazandars to pay the tree licenses, against which they are entering the present protest.

THE report of the Bombay Veterinary College, for the year ending May last, is to a large extent a record of the duties performed by its Principal Veterinary-Major Mills. In addition to guiding the destinies of the college and its students he had to do plague work, assist Professor Haffkine and five other specialists; undergo a serious attack of abscess on the liver and proceed on three months' leave—all of which facts are duly set forth in the report. When we come to the work of the college we find there were, at the close of the year, sixty-nine students, and that the freshmen of the period under report only numbered seven as compared with twenty-five and twenty-one respectively in the two previous years. But plague which interfered with many other people and things stood in the way of would-be students and the seven admissions were all that were made out of more than a hundred applicants. It requires no very great effort to imagine that veterinary science, has not profitted much by the time the services of the Principal were directed to plague duty, and that it would have been fairer to him, to the college and to the students, had he been left to his legitimate work. Only seven graduates passed their examination and of these none seems to have obtained profitable employment. An application from the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, asking for the services of three graduates for temporary employment in the Bengal Presidency under the Glanders Act was received, as also was a similar application for the Superintendentship of the State Paddock at Rajkot, but up to the end of the year no settlement regarding these appointments had been arrived at. Applications for men from the Jodhpur State, for the Ahmedabad Market Inspectorship, and for temporary itinerating duty in the Karachi District were also received. And of these three appointments, Jodhpur is still, or was when the report was printed, in abeyance; for Karachi the itineratiug graduate was transferred from Shikarpur, and the Ahmedabad Municipality employed a man who was not a graduate, although one was recommended. But we are not told what became of them as Major Mills is of opinion that appointments of this description should always be held by men with special veterinary qualifications. Owing to the Frontier "wars" as they are called in the report, there was a great demand for "saiutris," and inquiries were made by the Commissariat Transport Department whether such men were available at the college. The Principal had to reply that there were none. His present men refuse such appointments, not only for want of sufficient remuneration, but because of the nature of the work they would have to perform. For such work, and also for continuous travelling duty, men from the labouring classes, Major Mills thinks, should only be trained and that such training should be given in Hindustani, a language more or less understood by every community in India, as it is rare to find men of this class with even a rudimentary knowledge of English. However, it is gratifying to find that considering all things the Government of Bombay considers the report a favourable one and is satisfied with the results of the working of the year. The Director of Public Instruction places it on record that the graduates of the college quickly obtain employment and occasionally on very high remuneration. Thus three men have obtained posts in Bengal and Burma at initial salaries of Rs. 150 and Rs. 175. The influence of the college is found to be wide-spread, students from Cochin, Ceylon, Gwalior and Mysore attending its lectures.

As was widely expected Reading has turned round and at its by-election re-returned Mr. G. W. Palmer whose biscuits are the chief support of the constituency. The late Mr. Murdoch took the seat from Mr. Palmer by 351 votes though the latter had defeated the former at the previous election by 200. But it was not expected that the representation of the constituency could be kept out of the hands of the Palmer family for any length of time and the gain of the seat may be accounted a Palmerian rather than a Liberal victory. The majority however cannot fail to gratify the party, for 694 is the largest yet recorded in Reading. The successful candidate is the eldest son of Mr. G. Palmer who represented the constituency between 1878 and 1885. He has been Mayor of Reading and president of the Reading Liberal Association. He was born in 1851.

THE Advocate-General has given his opinion that section 557 of the Criminal Procedure Code was intended to apply to pleaders who also acted as honorary magistrates and that the prohibition contained therein did not refer to stipendiary magistrates. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, who has been appointed by Government to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, took charge of his appointment yesterday afternoon. He will preside at the Mazagon Police Court to-day.

MRS. ELLEN ATKINS, a widow, and Mr. Edward C. O'Brien, a book-maker, who appeared recently in the Mazagon Police Court, have carried their differences into the High Court, where the former sues the latter, in Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee's court, to recover Rs. 3,219-1-0 and interest. The plaintiff stated that, on the 8th May 1897, she lent Rs. 5,000 to the defendant for a period of three months. Defendant then executed in her favour an assignment of his interest in a certain fund in the High Court, by way of security for the repayment of the loan. At the expiration of three months, defendant repaid only a moiety of the loan, and further time was given to him to repay the balance on condition of his paying certain expenses. He paid the expenses, but had failed to repay the balance of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon. The defence was that the assignment in question was of a sum of Rs. 6,000, and that the amount, being part of a sum of Rs. 8,907-8-0, was received from the court by Mr. Peace, the plaintiff's attorney, who paid to defendant only Rs. 3,500, retaining as such attorney a sum of Rs. 2,500. Defendant counter claimed against the plaintiff Rs. 2,500 retained by Mr. Peace; Rs. 8,500 in respect of monies drawn by the plaintiff from the defendant's account at the Agra Bank; jewellery of the value of Rs. 11,349 deposited with plaintiff for safe custody; and some smaller amounts. The hearing was, with the consent of the parties, adjourned till Thursday week.

MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE has given judgment at the High Court in the case of Peroshah Cursetjee Parakh against Manockjee Dosabhoy Watcha, which is of considerable interest to those who carry on transactions in Government paper and shares. The plaintiff, a broker, sued defendant to recover Rs. 6,852-6-1, the amount of two promissory notes executed by the latter, with interest and other charges. The defendant pleaded that he received no valuable consideration for the notes, which were executed simply for balances in respect of certain wagering transactions in shares and Government paper, and that no delivery at all was intended, but on the contrary it was expressly agreed between the parties that the balances on these dealings should alone be paid or received. His lordship came to the conclusion that so far as the defendant was concerned, the contracts were merely gambling transactions; but it appeared that the intention of the plaintiff, a broker, was different from that of the defendant. He entered into the contracts in his own name under instructions from his client, and was liable for them. There was no evidence to show that, as far as the plaintiff was concerned, the transactions were not genuine. His lordship held that as the contracts as between the plaintiff and third parties were not void, so the contracts between the defendant and the plaintiff to indemnify the plaintiff in respect of them, must also be held to be valid. A decree was given for plaintiff, with certain deductions, for Rs. 6,788, with interest and costs.

THE Council of the United Service Institution of India, have chosen as the subject for their Gold Medal Essay for 1899 the following:—"The Tactical Principles and Details best suited to Warfare on the Frontiers of India." To be treated under such headings as the following:—Marches. Reconnaissance. Attack and Defence. Security. Training of Troops. The three arms to be considered.

SEPTEMBER 22nd has been fixed for the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Bruce with Mr. Babington Smith.

COLONEL MARTIN, 5th Gurkhas, took over his officiating appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, on Saturday, Colonel Money leaving Simla on Sunday for Allahabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NIXON, 18th Bengal Lancers, will take up the acting appointment of Director of Military Instruction on the 30th instant, the day on which Colonel Hutchinson leaves Bombay on privilege leave Home.

REGARDING MR. COBBOLD'S adventure on the Pamirs, the latest news is to the effect that he was detained at the Shignan post pending reference to the Russian Governor of Ferghana at Marghilan.

THE Consul for the Netherlands intimates to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal that the Netherland-Indian Government have still temporarily prohibited the importation in the Netherland-Indies of used bags, coming from, or transhipped, at Calcutta.

NEWS which, if true, is certainly important comes from the Malakand. Major Deane states that report has reached him that the Nawab of Dir has sent an armed force across the Panjkora river into the Jhandol Valley, once the headquarters of Umra Khan. The reason for this unexpected move is not explained, but the Nawab may feel himself now so strong that he deems himself equal to paying off old scores with the Bajouris. He may, however, find a strong combination against him for the Mahmunds are hand in glove with the Jhandol men.

A TERRIFIC storm occurred at Nagpur on Friday afternoon. Rain fell literally in sheets for some hours, the total fall being eight inches according to the official record. The greater portion of this fell between 1 and 3 p.m. As a result of this unprecedented downpour empty nullahs became changed into rushing torrents, and roads and compounds were flooded. It was at first reported that many lives had been lost, but our latest information only mentions that five boys were washed away in one nullah, one of them being drowned. Having regard to the violence of the storm, comparatively little damage appears to have been done to property.

THE Hon'ble MR. H. E. M. JAMES, Commissioner in Sind, who has been appointed to act as a member of Council, during the absence on such leave of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Nugent for six months arrived here on Monday, from Karachi, with Miss James, by the British India steamer Dwarka.

THE Revd. T. C. Shepherd, M.A., the West Ridge Chaplain at Rawalpindi, who has been doing the whole of the work of the station while the Chaplain, the Revd. W. Handford, M. A., has been on leave, is, upon Mr. Handford's return, trasferred as Chaplain to Multan.

THE work in connection with the demarcation of the Burma-Chinese boundary in East Bhamo will be renewed next winter.

OFFICERS commanding regiments and batteries at Rawalpindi have been warned in station orders to take particular care of arms as a gang of rifle thieves is about.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DES VŒUX, 36th Sikhs, Commanding at Rawalpindi, is granted 90 days' privilege leave.

THE following, says the Punjab paper, are genuine items which appeared at various times on the menus of the Civil Officers Camp Mess at—For the benefit of such of our readers as have not been educated in Babu English, or rather we should say Bawarchi English, the English translation is noted after each:—Mince Cluff (Mince Collops). Stavery Ice Kream (Strawberry Ice Cream) Oatcat Toast (Woodcock Toast) Biji Double Soup (Vegetable Soup.) Labour Bakum (Liver and Bacon) Suis Exala (eggs a la Suisse). Irish Stewed (Irish Stew) Roast Lake and Mint Sauce. (Roast Leg (Mutton) and Mint Sauce). Mince Loups (Mince Loaf). Quinamrees Pudding (Queen-Empress Pudding) Biji Double, Labour Bakum Oatcat and Quinamrees are quite gems in their way.

MR. BAEJORJEE FURDOONJEE JALNAWALLA has been admitted as a life honourary member of the Poona Volunteer Corps.

ONE is distrustful of news from Dir, writes the *Pioneer*, since the false report was spread of the attempted assassination of the Nawab some weeks ago, and we sincerely hope that this report of tribal hostilities is not true or at least has been exaggerated. The clans of Bajour have been fighting among themselves, but they may unite against a common enemy, and if the Nawab's *lashkar* is defeated there may be serious trouble in the country generally, beyond the Swat river. He is subsidised by the Government of India to keep open the Chitral road, and if in extremities he may think he should be supported by troops from the Swat Valley. It was unquestionably his aggressive action against Upper Swat which made the Mad Fakir's task of raising a *jihad* this time last year comparatively easy, and now in invading Bajour he may work further mischief. Further news will therefore be awaited with considerable interest.

THE further reduction in Council drafts this week to twenty-five lakhs, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," makes it abundantly evident that Government intend to contract the currency with the object of maintaining exchange. Next week it would not be at all surprising to find the amount of Council bills offered still further reduced. This action has been altogether irrespective of the requirements of trade—Wednesday's tenders were eight times as large as the amount of Council drafts offered—and regardless of the fact that the mercantile community in India have universally condemned a policy of further contraction. But not only has the Government's action had a discouraging effect upon trade, it has also interfered with that rise in the price of securities, and particularly in the price of the Government's own security, which the easy state of the money market warranted. All the Presidency Banks have reduced their rates of interest and money is abundant, and yet Government paper is slow to move upwards, the main reason being that operators distrust the Government in their currency-mongering.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 16th of July was 203, against 158 and 159 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 42. There were six deaths from cholera, against two and six in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by five. There were 12 deaths from plague against nine and 14 in the two preceding weeks. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were five deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week.

THE "Morning Post" Berlin correspondent says:—The Richard Wagner Museum in Weimar has lately been enriched by a valuable legacy from Herr Auton Seidl, the musician, who died in New York on March 28. His exceptionally well-stocked library of Wagner literature and his collection of the master's musical compositions have been transferred, under the terms of his will, to the Weimar Museum.

THE electric house-boats built by Mr. East, of Reading, for Madame la Comtesse de Bearn arrived safely in Paris after a voyage of five weeks, and are moored at the Passy Bridge near the Eiffel Tower.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

SPAIN'S OPPORTUNITY TO END HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, JULY 25.

It is understood at Washington that President McKinley will welcome any overtures of peace, but if Spain desires to end hostilities, she must plainly say so and not attempt dilatory tactics.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Troubles have broken out in Granada and armed bands have appeared in several other districts of Spain.

The causes of the disturbances are ascribed to local grievances, but indicate a generally disturbed feeling.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST PUERTO RICO.

JULY 26.

A despatch from St. Thomas' Island has been received at New York announcing the landing of American troops yesterday at Ponce in the Island of Puerto Rico.

AMERICAN MILITARY POST IN THE PACIFIC.

The United States Government have decided to fo - ify Honolulu making it one of the strongest military posts in the Pacific.

Barracks are to be erected for the accommodation f a large force.

SURRENDER OF GUANTANAMO.

The Spanish garrison of Guantanamo surrendered to General Shafter on Monday.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

It is announced that the Earl of Minto has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to Lord Aberdeen.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Colonel Piequart has formally charged Paty Duclam with forging or assisting Major Esterhazy to forge a document in connection with the case against Dreyfus.

A CUBAN REPUBLIC.

The Cuban insurgents have sent a petition to the Americans, which demands the immediate establishment of a Cuban Republic, while expressing faith in the American pledges not to annex Cuba.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The Parliamentary election for the vacancy at Reading by the death of Mr. Murdoch, the late Conservative member, has resulted in the return of Mr. Palmer, the Radical candidate, by a majority of 694 votes over his opponent, Mr. Keyser, Conservative.

The voting was as follows :—

Palmer	4,600
Keyser	3,906

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

A flotilla of twelve gunboats is now patrolling the Nile up to the Shabluka Cataract, above which the Dervishes are strongly posted.

THE NAWAB OF DIR'S FORAY INTO JANDOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The Nawab of Dir's foray into Jandol, does not seem likely to necessitate a further active British intervention with troublous affairs of Bajour; the position nevertheless causes some anxiety owing to propinquity of Chitral road and responsibilities imposed by the Nawab having been our constant ally throughout Malakand and Chitral fighting.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN DIR AND BAJOUR

The reports wired two days ago of troubles in Jandol Valley are now confirmed, it seems a fight took place there last Sunday ; the Nawab of Dir losing killed 31 and wounded 50, while loss on Bajour side was 136 killed and wounded. The Nawab's men are reported to have captured 70 rifles and carbines.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, JULY 26.

After sixteen days clear, plague has re-appeared in the village of Aur, where there have been four cases within the last two days, and in consequence village area has been cordoned, and two infected mohollas turned out into segregation camp. Aur is a village with a population nearly 3,000, it is on the Phillour-Rahon Road, thirteen miles from the former place. There are strong suspicions regarding adjacent village of Garcha, where there have been one or two deaths lately, one of which was con- cealed, and fears are entertained of plague reaching Rahon, which has a population of 30,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackey arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw left here yesterday morning.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Formosa (extra) left here to-day, for China, direct.

PORTSAID, JULY 25.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Penang, for Bombay, to-day, the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Balduino, Captain C. Campa, left Aden, for Bombay, on the 25th instant, at 6 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 31st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
2½ per cent. Reduced	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 7-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur—Via Penang, accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code or cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Restrictions on telegrams in Code or Cipher for and from West India transiting United States via Key west are removed except for or from offices in Cuba, San Domingo Porto Rico and Jamaica.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams in plain language can now be accepted for Santiago de Cuba via Bermuda and via Galveston Jamaica but subject to censure and at sender's risk. Telegrams for other places in Cuba cannot be accepted by these routes.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

Fair weather attended the second day's racing. The fields were again poor, but the timing was decidedly better, as turf was in use and the going was not heavy. H. E. Lord Sandhurst was present. The outsiders won. The second race, "Omnium," had fallen through. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"The Selling Race."—Distance—1-2 Mile. Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Weights—If entered to be sold for Rs. 800, 13-3 to carry 1lst. W. I. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs. ; Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs. ; 5lbs. for each reduction of Rs. 100 in price down to Rs. 400 (accumulative).

Capt W W Warner's b ob g Willie, 9st 2lbs, Greenhalgh ..	1
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a p Talifia, 8st 7lbs, Heeroo	2
Mr C J W Sitwell's g a g Moslem, 8st 12lbs, Mr Sitwell	3

Betting : 5 to 1 on Willie ; 3 against Talifia, and 6 against Moslem.

A good start. Talifia took the lead, but was soon collared by Moslem who did the running till the turn, when Willie came up and won easy by half-a-length. Lenth between second and third. Time—1min.

Willie was put for sale, but no offer was made more than 400 rupees.

2ND RACE.—"The Omnium."—Distance—5 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For all horses which have never won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Weight for age and class raised 1st. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs; Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs ; Horses which have never won a race value Rs 500, 4lbs, and of Rs. 150 allowed 5lbs. ; Galloways 7lbs. (accumulative).

Fallen through.

3RD RACE.—"The GhorpuriStakes."—Distance—1 1-4 Mile. Rs. 200, For Arabs and Southern India C. Bs. which have never won a race value Rs. 450. Weight—Weight for age and class raised 1st. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs ; Maidens, 1st May, 1893, 4lbs ; Galloways, 7lbs. (accumulative).

Mr Lyndon's c a h Eclipse, 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a m Chieftain, 9st 10lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Mr A R Amir's b a g Young Fakeer, 8st 11lbs, M Sofa	3
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a g Diglah, 7st 12lbs, C B Mahomed ...	0
Mr Mahomedally's b a g Marsnal	0
Capt Peyton's br a gel g Topthorn	0

Betting : 11-2 to 1 against Chieftain ; 2 Eclipse ; 3 Young Fakeer ; 6 Diglah.

A good start. Chieftain jumped off with a lead, followed by Eclipse. Near the half-mile post Chieftain had fallen back, Eclipse slightly ahead with Chieftain and Young Fakeer at turn. A great race ensued, Favorite beaten by a length. Time—2min. 42sec.

4TH RACE.—"The KirkeeCup."—Distance—3-4 Mile. Rs. 200. For all Arab and C. B. ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 900. Weights—13-2 Arabs to carry 10st. 3lbs. ; 13-2 C. Bs., 9st. 7lbs. W. I Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 500 ; once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. ; Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs. ; ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 150, 4lbs. ; ponies qualified under General Condition 2, allowed 4lbs (accumulative).

Mr D W Sitwell's g a p The Clown, 9st 3lbs, owner	1
Mr A E Essayie's c a p Chester, 8st, Ebrahim	2
Mr D D's c a p Muktar, 9st 10lbs, Greenhalgh	3
Mr Abdul M Shamian's g a p Samdan, 9st, C B Mahomed.	0
Mr M Sidick's b a p Magistrate, 8st, Karim	0
Mr A R Amir's b a p Quality, 8st 12lbs, Soda	0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Chester ; 3 against Muktear ; 8 Magistrate ; 10 Clown and Samdan.

At start Clown made the running and was never caught. Won by a length ; bad third. Time—1min. 33 4-5secs.

5TH RACE.—"The New Stakes."—Distance—5 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arabs 14 hands and under not won race value Rs. 150. 14 hands to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I.

Mr Jussuffally Mahomed's ir g a g Barrister, 9st 4lbs, Chaggan	1
Mr Abdul Rahman Amir's b a g Reminder, 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr S A W's c a g Archer, 8st 12lbs, C B Mahomed	3
Mr Sutherland's b a g Gold Finch, 8st, Namah	0
Mr C C Corbett's g a g Midshipmite, 8st 4lbs, owner	0
Mr Khalar Dalikh's c a g Raby, 8st 13lbs, Mr Sitwell	0

Betting : 2 against Raby and Reminder ; 3 Archer ; 6 Barrister and Midshipmite ; 10 Gold Finch.

Barrister got away with a lead of several lengths which he maintained on outside in spite of all efforts to displace him. Won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 15secs.

6TH RACE—"The Eclipse Stakes."—Distance—5 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under, and other classes 13-2 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 900. Weights—13-2 English and Australians, 10st. 7lbs. ; 13-3 Arabs, 10st. 3lbs ; 13-3 C. Bs., 10st., W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs 450 : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs ; Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs.; Galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 150, 5lbs ; Gallways qualified under General Condition 2, 4lbs. (accumulative).

Mr F C Allen's b aus gel Kelpie, 7st 12lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Stock's br c m Princess May, 9st 8lbs, Robinson	2
H H Aga Khan's c c m Water Lily, 8st 11lbs, Heeroo	3
Mr K B's c aus m Neah, 9st 6lbs, Greenhalgh	0

Betting : Evens on Kelpie and Princess May ; 6 Neah ; 10 Water Lilly.

Kelpie lead the whole and was never caught. Won by two lengths. Time—1min. 15secs.

THE THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has received the following communication from the Bombay Government anent its representation to the Government of India about the revised rules of admission to Thomason College at Rurkee :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 25th July.

To the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Assoc ation, dated 20th December 1897, to the address of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, praying for the cancellation of the rules issued in 1897, excluding natives of pure Asiatic descent, whose parents or guardians are domiciled in Bengal, Madras or Bombay from admission to the Engineer class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rurkee, in the North-West Provinces and from competition for the guaranteed appointments, open to students of that College, I am directed to state that the Government of India are not at present prepared to re-open the matter.

2 The revised rules are calculated to secure the most suitable men for the various Engineering appointments throughout India. Natives of Bombay are not debarred from their fair share of the available appointments as will be seen from the statement:—Madras 31, Bombay 21, Bengal 42, North-West Provinces, Punjab, Burma, minor administrations, and railways, 24, showing the percentages of appointments held by Indians of each Province, as compared with the whole strength of the superior Engineering staff. It had been found from experience that in the absence of rules such as those in question there was a great tendency for Indian candidates to obtain appointments on the Upper India and Railway lists for which they were not constitutionally fit. By the introduction of the revised rules, it is intended that such candidates as succeed in obtaining appointments should serve on the lists and in the provinces to which their College of origin is attached and where they are best fitted to serve.—I have, &c.,

E. O. MAWSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

ANOTHER CLEAN BILL.

Enquiry at the Health Office late or Sunday evening elicited the information that no fresh seizures of deaths from plague had been reported since morning.

A CLEAN BILL.

The official statistical returns of Saturday show no fresh seizures of suspected plague or deaths from that cause ; the general death-rate up till Friday being 37 per mille, as against 45 per mille during the past five years. The total number of plague cases continues to be 184 and deaths from that cause, 151.

PROPOSED INSPECTION OF THE TOWN.

Dr. Bannerman held a meeting on Saturday with the District Medical Officers on plague duty at the Town Hall and decided to inspect the town on Monday next.

THERE was a pretty little incident at the prize-giving to orphans of commercial travellers at Pinner the other day. Tiny Annie Taylor, aged almost eight years, gave very nicely a recitation lamenting the loss of her dolly dressed in green. She finished amid a round of applause, and would have sat down contented, knowing it was only a recitation. But a lady beckoned her and handed to her a brand-new dolly dressed in green as described. Miss Annie Taylor had the doll in her lap for the rest of the ceremony, and looked very happy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8,

THE new Indian Government loan is to bear interest at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent on the par value of the stock. The existing 3 per cent Indian sterling stock is quoted about 106 1-2 and the 3 1-2 per cent sterling loan about 113. At these prices the former shows a return of about 2·8 per cent and the latter about 3·1 per cent ; but the former has a longer period than the latter to run before redemption, and from the interest on the latter therefore a proportionately larger annual sinking fund rate for the extinction of the premium shown by the present purchasing price must be deducted. A 2 1-2 per cent Indian gold loan was issued in 1896 and 1897. Of this stock £2,400,000 was offered in May, 1896, at a minium price of 99 per cent, and was alloted at an average price of £103 0s. 6d. per cent ; and 3,500,000 was offered in May, 1897, at a minimum of 95 per cent, and was allotted at an average price of £96 15s. 11d. This stock is redeemable in 1926, while the 3 per cents are redeemable in 1948 and the 3 1-2 per cents in 1931. The 2 1-2 per cents have lately been quoted about 89 per cent. The new 2 1-2 per cents, for which subscriptions are now invited, are offered at a minium price of 86. The stock is to be consolidated with the existing 2 1-2 per cents, and is, like them, to be redeemable in 1926. At the minium price to be accepted it shows a return of about 2·90 per cent. and at the price of the existing 2 1-2 per cents recently quoted—say 89—it shows about 2·80 per cent return. To this return must, of course, be added a consideration for the difference betweent the price of issue and the full par price at which it will be redeemable 28 years hence. Meanwhile the 3 1-2 per cent rupee loans are quoted about £62. 10s. per 1,000 rupees. They are not redeemable until 1904, and, assuming that the Indian Government succeeds meanwhile in establishing the gold standard and fixing exchange at 1s. 4d., their redemption price will be equivalent to £66. 13s. 4d. Meanwhile, at the present price, assuming exchange at 1s. 4d. per rupee, and neglecting the Indian income tax which is deducted from these stocks, they will show interest on the present price at the rate of nearly 3 3-4 per cent. Of course what depresses the price of the rupee stocks is the uncertainty as to the future of exchange, which affects the sterling value in two ways—first, as regards the future sterling value of the rupees paid for interest, and, secondly, as regards the future sterling value of the rupees in which the principal will be repayable six years hence. It must be remembered, however, that should the Government succeed in establishing the gold standard and fixing exchange at 1s. 4d. the rupee loans will practically become gold loans. In April, 1896, a two-and-a-half per cent. loan was offered at 99, and was placed at an average of over 103, the lowest tender accepted being £102 16s. In May, 1897, £3,500,000 of a similar loan was offered at 95, and an average of £96 15s. 11d. was realised. Now the Indian Council dare fix no higher minimum than 86, and the market estimate of the probable average price at which it may go is indicated by the nominal quotation of 2 3-8 premium. Thus in little more than two years the public valuation of an Indian two-and-a-half per cent. has fallen from 103 to 88 3-8.

Beyond the marvellous increase in the output from the Mysore mine, which has not, strange to say, resulted in any falling off in the grade of the ore, there has been little feature in the Indian mining half year, except, perhaps, the flooding of the lower levels of the Nundydroog. A comparative statement of the crushings reported by the half-dozen active mines shows the following results :—

	Six months. Total Out put, 1898.	Total Output, 1897.	Dividend. 1898.
	Oz.	Oz.	
Mysore	81,225	59,224	4s. 6d.
Champion Reef ..	67,330	60,433	3s. 6d.
Ooregum	23,471	28,073	nil.
Nundydroog	21,935	26,199	2s.
Coromandel	5,294	6,338	nil.
Mysore West	2,606	4,612	...

The interim dividend declared by the Mysore compares with one of 3s. paid last year, the increase being in a measure assisted by the 5,270 oz. obtained from cleaning of old plates. The distribution from the Champ on Reef is the same as that declared last year. Doubtless ere long a small dividend will be declared on Ooregum Ordinary, probably 6d. per share, as last year's first interim distribution. The small falling off in the Nundydroog dividend is owing to the quite exceptional circumstance, referred to above, as the shareholders are well aware. Both the Coromandel and Mysore West shares have very materially depreciated, consequent upon the deplorable falling-off in the grade of the ore. The increased output from the operation of the additional stamps next month should in a measure compensate for the misfortunes which have overtaken the former mine, and as regards the latter the shareholders may safely follow the advice of Mr. Bosworth Smith to sink deeper, as what this gentleman does not know about the Colar Goldfield is acknowledged to be not worth knowing.

The decision of the Court of the Bank of England yesterday to make no change in the official rate of discount is the only one which in the circumstances could have been come to. The Indian Loan, taken in conjunction with the demands which are being daily made by Russia, have within the past few days put quite a different complexion on money matters. That the Continental demand is likely to continue is apparent from the fact that £104,000 in German gold coin was sold yesterday. It is said that it has been purchased on Russian account. The Bank return presents one or two notable features. The liberation of the Consol dividends is responsible for the reduction in public deposits of almost two millions sterling. The stock of bullion has been decreased during the week by £1,431,500, of which £619,000 has been sent abroad The reserve is £1,766,000 lower, and the ratio of reserve to liabilities has fallen from 48 5-8 to 46 3-8 per cent. In the Discount Market to-day there was a decidedly firmer tendency. The quotation for three months' bills has now gone up to 1 1-8 per cent., and there was some demand both for these and for six months, which are quoted 2 1-2 per cent. The supply of loanable capital in the open market is still abundant, and day-to-day loans are not stronger, being quoted at 1-2 per cent., although business was done a fraction lower. There was a good deal of silver offering, and the price has fallen 1-8 in the case of bars on spot and 1-16 in forward delivery. The market is weak, and remains in a rather uncertain state.

From the full report of the Hooley Bankruptcy proceedings, it seems pretty obvious, despite all that has been said to the contrary, that the creditors have not much to hope for. Of course nothing can be definitely stated yet, for until the accounts are got into order estimates of surplus or deficit must be a mere matter of guesswork. And it must be remembered that whatever the preliminary estimates officially put forward may be, the proof of the liquidation is in the ultimate realisation. From the figures that have been presented the outlook for the creditors appears black enough.

Last month the value of the imports into the United Kingdom exceeded those of the corresponding June by £2,710,496, and of this £2,047,659 was paid for articles of food and drink, the increase being wholly in duty-free goods ; so that the revenue was not benefited by the excellence of the national appetite. The growth in the value of the month's imports was no less than 7·43 per cent., and it is a comfort to find that with such a portentous consumption of eatables we are beginning to pull up the production of the country ; for at last the exports are improving. The month's exports rose £323,699, an increment of 1·69 per cent. It should be kept in mind that there were two extra working days in June this year ; for Whit-Monday fell on June 7 last year, and there was the Jubilee holiday besides. So if every day is as good as another so far as work at the seaports is concerned, there ought to have been a gain of roughly 8 per cent., both in imports and exports as the result of the twenty-six working days of June this year compared with the twenty-four of last year. The imports have toed the line fairly well, but the exports are so lamentably behind that we dare not lay much stress on the small advance. The figures for the half-year are remarkable. The imports present an increase of £10,750,505, or 4·77 per cent. ; but £10,513,409 is attributable to duty-free foodstuffs, which have grown in the huge proportion of 14·36 per cent. Including metals, oils, and chemicals, the imports of raw materials for industrial purposes of all kinds have declined £1,248,558 in the half-year, and at the same time our purchases of manufactured articles from abroad have risen £984,559. Thus even from the import figures it is difficult to extract any evidence that the industries of the country are making headway. The export figures for the six months make a doleful exhibit ; for there has been a decline of £4,902,273, or 4·17 per cent., of which yarns and textiles account for no less than £3,076,836 ; while the only increases are in living animals and articles sent through the parcel post, neither item going far to offset the big decreases in staple articles.

In June last year the imports were rising, the addition being £1,092,554, or 3·10 per cent., and this rate of progression has now been more than doubled. At the same time the exports were diminishing, the decline being £1,470,064, or 7·15 per cent., and the merest fraction of this loss has been atoned for this year. In the first half of 1897 the diminution in exports reached £1,735,288, or 1·45 per cent., and the rate of loss has been accelerated nearly threefold this year, though we have not had to contend with the obstacles put in the way of our trade by famine in India.

Our Consul at Stockholm, Mr. M. S. Constable, has forwarded to the Foreign Office a report containing certain tabular statements, published by the Statistical Department of the Swedish Administration, respecting the trade and industries of Great Britain in their relation to those of other countries. A comparative review of these statistics shows that the standing of Great Britain (considered apart from her colonies) has retrograded in relation to other great nations within the last twenty-five years. In nearly every important department of industry her proportional share has much diminished. As to her shipping only is the early supremacy fully maintained. This change in Great Britain's position with reference to other countries as regards wealth, occurring, as it has, within so short a period, has probably not been appreciated, nor its consequences fully considered, except by those whose attention has been specially directed to such subjects. When, however, the standing of Great Britain is considered in conjunction with her colonies and dependencies the case, as all good Imperial Federationists will rejoice to note, is very different. The sum of the imports and exports of the British colonies and dependencies exceeds the total amount of the exports and imports of the United States by nearly one-fourth, that of Germany by about one-tenth, and that of France by more than one-third. The position of Great Britain with her colonies and dependencies continues, as regards area, population, and resources, to compare favourably with those of any other nation.

The present position of affairs at Manila lends unusual interest to the report, published yesterday by the Foreign Office, on the trade and commerce of the Philippine Island in 1897, by Mr. Consul Rawson Walker. Although the war with America was then undreamt of the insurrection or rebellion existing in the islands had upset business, this and the great fall in exchange and the imposition of a further 6 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all imports combining to give merchants a truly rough time, and for importers generally it was a decidedly bad year. Importers lost heavily on their contracts, having sold to arrive at a basis of 2s. 3d. exchange, and by the time the goods actually came to hand they had to face a drop in many instances of 15 to 20 per cent. The increased duty was a very heavy tax on the native consumer of cheap clothing, and for a time the sale of piece goods was paralysed. Imports of English printed cambrics showed a decided decrease, while those from Spain, which enjoy protective duties, showed an increase. Glasgow manufacturers, however, hold the printed jaconet trade, and appear to be able to keep it. Germany continued to hold her own in the hardware department. The total value of imports other than Spanish merchandise was dols.5,022,000, a decrease of dols.1,228,000 ; but Spanish merchandise, with a total of dols 7,966,000, increased no less than dols.1,516,000 over 1896. Among exports sugar decreased heavily ; but copra, hemp, and tobacco leaf all showed increases, and the export trade generally was tolerably propitious. These statements make one wonder what the next annual report will be like.

The United States Consul-General at Bangkok, states, that Siam offers a field for development which is not sufficiently appreciated by exporters and manufacturers of the United States. In this connection, three facts are worthy of note : first, not more than six representatives of American houses have visited Siam during the past three-and-a-half-years ; second, almost without exception, those that have come have gone away with satisfactory orders ; third, in the same period no less than one hundred capable representatives of European firms have visited Bangkok, and, in 90 per cent. of the cases, have done very well. Siam, though having a population of only 8,000,000, could easily support 40,000,000 ; so that it can be seen that Siam is young in development. All goods coming to Bangkok should be prepared and packed with reference to its damp tropical climate. Preparation that would suit drier and cooler lands will prove entirely unsatisfactory here. The use of hermetically sealed tin-casing inside of boxes and packages is strongly recommended for all goods that may be affected by dampness or heat. Siam is making marked progress, and, after Japan is more open to new ideas than any other Asiatic nation. The French Consul-General in Bangkok, stated that French imports to Siam have fallen from two or three million francs to 400,000 francs in 1896, on account of competition—He thought, however, that it is not yet too late for French commerce to regain the position it has lost. This end could, he thinks, be attained by the establishment in Bangkok of a French first-class firm having direct relations with the manufacturers on one side, and with the consumers on the other, as has been recommended by the American and Belgian Ministers. Another means, which has often been advised, and which is always in the power of producers, would be to send representatives periodically to the different commercial centres of the Far East with specimens of their industries, and with instructions to take orders and to study at the same time the particular wants and tastes of the different markets. A commission firm in Paris has lately tried this scheme, and the agent sent to Bangkok appears to have been satisfied with his sales and with the orders obtained. In regard to importations from Indo-China in native junks, these have also decreased. A German firm in Bangkok, sent two specially constructed steamers to visit the ports on the East Coast periodically, in 1884, which gave encouraging results, and no doubt caused the establishment in 1887 of the Compagnie des Messageries Fluviale de Cochin-Chine. The trade of Siam could be more developed by creating a service of small steamers for the Cambodian and Annamite ports, such as Chanschoon, Kampot and Hatein, calling also at small ports in the Bay of Kampong Sein.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PAPERS.

IN reference to the order passed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, for an issue of summons against Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer and Dorabji Cursetji Patel for theft of certain documents belonging to Clive Durant and abetment, Clive Durant appeared before his Worship yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and applied that instead of summons warrants might be issued against them. Durant said that under the new Criminal Procedure Code the offences with which he had charged the two persons were non-bailable. Durant submitted that the accused were not entitled to any indulgence at the hands of the court, but that they should be treated in the same manner as he (Durant) himself and the other co-accused in the blackmailing case had been treated. (Laughter.) His Worship remarked that he was sorry he could not follow that course. It was no sound reason that because Durant had been kept in custody for some time the accused against whom he had laid a charge should also be dealt with in the same manner. On the contrary, his Worship thought the court had shown indulgence to Durant by ordering an issue of process against the persons who, in the opinion of Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had no dishonest motives in regard to the papers alleged to have been stolen. He, therefore, refused Durant's application. Durant said he intended to appeal to the High Court against the order. (Laughter.)

WHEN the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who the other day celebrated his eightieth birthday, heard that Weimar, his capital, had returned a Social Democratic member, he burst out with the exclamation : "This, indeed, my house has not deserved of my country." Anyone who knows the Grand Duke, says a Berlin Correspondent, will admit that the story may be "very," as well as "ben trovato."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, 19th August :—

I.—Question asked by honourable members :—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

1 Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 741, dated the 5th May 1898—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to supplement the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with respect to the Investment of Sinking Funds and Surplus Moneys and to validate certain Debentures.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 743, dated the 5th May 1898—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, as amended by Bombay Act II of 1888.

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1000, dated the 15th July 1898—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

4. Reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh at the meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations held on the 28th March 1898.

5. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1897 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879).

III.—Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1898-99.

IV.—Bills and orders of the day :—

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—*Second Reading.*

2. A Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food—*First Reading.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

"AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Monday, the following Resolution was passed :—

"Resolution—Tenders should now be publicly invited in the forms submitted, for the loan of Rs. 12,00,000 (lakhs), sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 174, Marine Department, dated 30th August 1897.

"Monday, 12th September, 1898, should be fixed as the latest date for the receipt of tenders, and the amount allotted should be paid on or before Saturday, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest at the rate of 4 per cent. will accrue.

"The tenders should be opened in presence of the chairman, and the results should be submitted for sanction at the meeting of the Trustees to be held on Tuesday, 13th September, 1898."

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

PROGRAMME FOR 1898-1899.

THE troopship programme for the ensuing season has now been settled, provisionally. The reliefs to reach India during the season include the 2nd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, the 3rd and 26th, Squadrons 3rd Hussars, and the 1st Batt. Royal Warwick Regt., if it can be spared from duty in Egypt. The homeward bound troops include the 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders, the 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles and the 18th Hussars. The provisional programme is as follows :—

OUTWARD TROOPS.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Regt.
Nubia	30 Sept.	2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
Simla	10 Oct.	3rd Squdn. 3rd Hussars, No. 29 Co., S. Dn., Royal Artillery.
Dilwara	9 Nov.	D Battery, R.H.A., 56th Field Battery, R.A.
Dunera	12 Dec.	Drafts.
Simla	25 Dec.	Squadron 3rd Hussars, and 1st Bn. Royal Warwicks Regt. (if they can be spared from Egypt).
Dilwara	6 Jan.	Drafts.
Dunera	19 Jan.	do.
Simla	24 Feb.	do.
Dilwara	11 March	do.
Dunera	18 March	do.

HOMEWARD TROOPS.

Ship.	Date of Departure.	Regt.
Nubia	7 Oct.	1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
Simla	14 Oct.	18th Hussars.
Dilwara	16 Nov.	No. 16 Co., V. Dn., R.A., and 2nd Bn. Derbyshire Regt.
Dunera	25 Nov.	N Battery, R.H.A., and 10th Field Battery, R.A.
Nubia	8 Dec.	24th and 59th Field Batteries, R.A.
Simla	3 Jan.	Details.
Dilwara	13 Jan.	do.
Dunera	25 Jan.	No. 28 Bty., S. Dn., R.A., if 6th have arrived from Ceylon in Colonial transport.
Nubia	10 Feb.	2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, if 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles have arrived from Natal.
Simla	3 March	Details.
Dilwara	18 March	do.
Dunera	25 March	do.

ON BEHALF OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would again press the needs of this asylum on your charity as our daily requirement of food alone is hard to meet. Such a charitable institution must appeal to every one who has ever seen the helpless condition of the leper. By the repelling nature of the disease he is cut off from friends, by its suffering he is cut off from any share in their business which supports them ; for sanitary reasons he is excluded from any work for self support, so he becomes of necessity an object of charity and pity, for even in well-to-do families the leper is an outcast. The establishing of asylums is to secure the public against the pernicious influence of roaming lepers. For these reasons, I have boldness in urging yet again our ever recurring needs on the public who have here-to-fore helped us so generously and to whom our thanks are due. At present there are two Europeans in this asylum and nearly one hundred Indian lepers. Friends help us with your means. Small sums under rupees three are welcome and to save cost, can be sent in postage stamps. Every year a report with "balance-sheet" is published and sent to subscribers and to others who may ask for the same. Your donation may be paid into the "Alliance Bank of Simla, Head Office," to be credited to the Sabathu Leper Asylum Fund, or sent direct to the Superintendent.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M. D.,
Superintendent, Leper Asylum.

Sabathu, July 21.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE surname of Surgeon-Captain A. W. T Buist-Sparks, Indian Medical Service, has been altered by deed poll to "Buist" only.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the re-transfer of the Military post at Drug from the Punjab P. W. D. to the charge of the Military Works Department in Baluchistan.

THE Council of the United Service Institution of India have now formally notified that the subject for the gold medal essay for 1899 is "The tactical principles and details best suited to warfare on the frontiers of India." The subjects are to be treated under such headings as the following :—Marches, reconnaissance, attack and defence, security and training of troops ; the three arms to be considered. The essays are limited to 10,000 words, and may be submitted in print or be type-written if convenient. Those not received by the Secretary on or before the 1st March, 1899, will not be accepted.

A CRUSADE against lying clocks ! Mr. Spokes has put upon the notice paper at Spring Gardens a motion instructing the General Purposes Committee to report upon the desirability of putting up and maintaining "a system of public clocks in suitable position throughout the metropolis." He wishes the Committee also to inquire as to the desirability "of powers being sought to enforce removal, by the owners, of the hands from the dials of clocks on churches and other public buildings when the same fail to faithfully record the time, or are undergoing repair."

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

THE OP

was vouchsafed. A number of Spanish officers from Piti, the port of Agana, were made prisoners on boarding the cruiser, and sent ashore to notify the Governor of the Ladrone Islands to come on board the Charleston. The authorities of the place were totaly unaware of the existence of a state of war between Spain and the United States, and it is humorously suggested that the Governor on hearing the firing from the warship sent a boat off to apologise to the Captain for not returning the salute as he had no powder. The authorities at any rate were taken entirely by surprise.

Later in the day, the Governor sent a letter by his secretary stating he would not board the foreign warship, and inviting Captain Glass to come ashore for a conference. Next morning a party of two hundred strong in command of a lieutenant landed at Piti, where they found the Governor General Juan Marina with his staff. After a short parley the Governor surrendered Guam Island, with all the troops, stores, supplies, munitions of war, and the whole group of the Ladrone Islands. The Governor was taken under protest on board, leaving orders for the troops at Agana to march down to Piti to be disarmed. In the afternoon a force of marines landed took 54 Spanish soldiers prisoners, and a like number of native militia was disbanded. Fifty-four Mauser rifles, a like number of Remington rifles and four Spanish flags were taken. The Spanish troops with the Governor and six officers were put on board the *City of Sydney*. The scene at Piti during the disarmament was affecting, many soldiers shedding tears when their arms were taken away. On the afternoon of 22nd June, Captain Glass landed and hoisted the U. S. flag over the fort at Santa Cruz, the 'Charleston' saluting with twenty-one guns in token of American sovereignty over the Ladrone group. When nearing Manila the German flagship steamed quite close to the transports and came up the bay in their company close to the 'Olympia' and saluted the flag of Admiral Dewey. The German ship then went over to the foreign man-of-war anchorage. There are still five German ships at Manila. On the voyage of the transports Private Elfas Hutchinson, M Company, 2nd Oregon, died rom appendicitus, onboard the 'City of Sydney' and on June 21 was buried at sea.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SPANISH WARSHIP.

The small Spanish gunboat Leyte, which has been frequently reported as captured, was taken shortly before the Zafiro left the Bay. She had 180 persons on board, 48 of the number being army officers and a large number of Spanish women and children who had sought refuge from the province north of Manila. The gunboat had been hiding in Pampangas River. Admiral Dewey sent the prisoners to Aguinaldo. A sum of dols. 4000 was captured on board.

THE GERMAN WARSHIPS AT MANILA.

Writes a Manila correspondent on June 25:—If the Americans attempt to bombard Manila, the German warships will fire on them. Two German warships left the bay two days ago, and it is possible they have gone south.

THE FATE OF ISABELO ARTACHO.

CONDEMNED TO BE SHOT.

Isabelo Artacho, the rebel leader, who left Hongkong by the "Zafiro" on her previous trip, has been condemned to be shot by General Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo suspected Artacho of having betrayed the secret to the authorities in Hongkong that the rifles seized on board the "Pasig" were to be imported to the Philippines. In the Provisional Government established by Aguinaldo in 1897. Artacho was Minister of the Interior. In the month of December when the agreement was arrived at between the Spanish Government and the Provincial Council to pay the rebels a sum of dols. 800,000 on condition that the leaders left the country and the rebels gave up their arms, Artacho remained behind in Manila until he received a telegram from Aguinaldo that the second portion of the sum was paid over in Hongkong. He then called upon the rebels to lay down their arms, and this having been done, sailed for Hongkong. Recently Artacho brought an action against Aguinaldo with reference to the partition of the money, but the suit was afterwards withdrawn and it was thought the matter had been amicably settled.

THE FLIGHT OF GENERAL MONET.

The supposed flight of Geneal Monet, with the family of Captain-General Augustian from Marabele, Pampana, and their sensational journey in a rough canoe, through shores of bullets, as I supposed, the romantic Spanish version of the incident. The wife and family of General Agustin came through the rebel lines with a pass supplied by General Aguinaldo. This action of the rebel leader is much commended. General Monet accompanied the party disguised some say as a woman, and others as a bargeman. Had the rebels known Monet was in the canoe they would certainly have fired on the party, and the lives of all might have been sacrificed. General Monet left all his troops, some 800 Spaniards, in a starving condition, and with hardly any ammunition, to the mercy of the rebels. In San Juan del Monte the Spaniards are very hard pressed, and I dont think they could resist a vigorous attack. The pumps at the waterworks have not been going for two or three days, and when the water in the reservoir is exhausted, supplies will be stopped. I do not anticipate that any damage will be done to the machinery at the waterworks. The revolutionary party look upon Manila as their own and want to secure it intact. The proposal of Mr. Chauncy Depew strongly backed up by Mr. Coudert in the U.S. Senate, that Admiral Dewey should blow up the Manila forts and then retire has caused considerable surprise and much satirical criticism, especially from the Spaniards. As Messrs. Depew and Coudert aver that by following this policy they would gain the sympathies of Europe, perhaps they would like to hear a Philippine opinion. Here it is put forcibly by a Spaniard. 'The Americans have pushed the war into this far corner of our colonies, they have, figuratively speaking, cut off the legs of the poor Spanish combatant, and he is wobbling about on the two poor bloodstained bumps left to him. Now you propose to cut off the arms of the rebel Filipinos and leave these two mutilated trunks to fight it out between them whilst you ride smiling away. *Por Dios Hombre!*' I attach no importance to Mr. Depew's on Mr. Coudert's proposals, as there is not the slightest chance of the U. S. Government carrying out such a miserable programme. I presume that if the Spanish people put into the Philippines was to either give the Philippines a free government under American protection, or annex the islands, I should strongly advocate the former. Annexation is expensive, protection with favourable commercial treaties is profitable where exports are on a large scale. Recurring to General Monet, it is said that an indignation meeting of Spaniards went to the Captain-General to obtain an explanation why General Monet was here without his troops, and demanding that he should be sent back to rejoin them. There are several charges against him, the burning of Bacolor and other town, the massacre of 2,000 or so in Bolinao, etc., etc.

THE GERMANS AT MARIVELES.

PROCLAMATION BY AGUINALDO.

The British steamer *Eddie*, which carried coals to the British men-of-war in Manila Bay, arrived in Hongkong July 7, having left Manila on July 3, and Marivales Bay on the following day. By her it was reported that Admiral Dewey having the city at his mercy is not exercising a very strict blockade, a steamer carrying about 150 head of cattle made its way without hindrance into the river at Manila. The rebel warfare continues round about the city, and at the rebel stronghold, at Cavite, Aguinaldo is busily engaged organizing his forces for the combination with the American forces in the attack upon the city. Aguinaldo has issued several proclamations. In one of these proclamations, dated Cavite, June 1, Aguinaldo describes hituself as Dictator of the Philippines, and proclaims the methods to be adopted for the suppression of crime. In view of the state of war existiug all disorders must be punished with a strong hand, espacially those of treason and espinage. The enquiry into disorders will always be by summary court, arrayed according to the dispositions of the 19th Article of the Spanish military code. In order to try any causes or cases which are brought forward, a Permanent Council of War has been constituted composed of four chiefs or captains under the presidency of a Brigadier General or Colonel. If the criminal is a General, a special Council of War will be formed, composed of Generals found in the locality of his arrest. Sentences passed on prisoners must receive confirmation by Aguinaldo. Any insult or attempt at the lives of the military authorities or their agents shall be punishable by death.

On July 3, Aguinaldo issued another proclamation announcing the birth of the Philippine Republic, of which, he assumes to be President. The rebel leader is very anxious to take the city, and says in the proclamation that the Filipinos 'contain resources and energy enough to free themselves from ruin and annihilation into which the Spanish Government has thrown them, and resume a modest and honourable place in concert with free nations. It is stated on reliable authority that the German warships lying in Mariveles Bay are landing stores under cover of night.

It is understood, writes a contemporary, that Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor, Professional Assistant to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, comes out in December next to succeed Surgeon-Major-General Gore as Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India. Surgeon-Major-General Taylor entered the army as an Assistant-Surgeon in 1864; and was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major-General for his services as the Principal Medical Officer of the Ashanti Expedition of 1895-96—the "mixed pickles." He was honourably mentioned on this occasion, and was awarded the "bloodless star." During the recent war between China and Japan he was attached to the Head-quarters of the Japanese Army, having been deputed to follow the operations in a medical capacity; and he was granted the Japanese medal. It will thus be seen that the new P. M. O. is adorned with a Jap medal and a "bloodless star."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura and Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	0	25
D Kheteerwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tank, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Malhin and Worlee	1	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	*1	3	8
Total	18	7	98
Total plague deaths to date	30,753	26,374	
Same date last year	2	2	126

* Arrived from Ahmedabad on the 20th instant, attacked on the evening of the same day on road side near Musjid Bunder Road and removed by special Medical Officer, B Ward to Arthur Road Hospital on that day.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Death	1

BANDORA.

There were no plague cases on the 25th instant within the Municipal District.

PLAGUE COMMITTEE FOR BELGAUM.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued last evening notifies that in exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the following gentlemen are constituted a Committee for the purpose of carrying out, under the orders of Government, the measures to be taken to suppress and prevent the spread of Plague within the limits of the Municipality of Belgaum and the Belgaum Cantonment—Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S.—Chairman, The General Officer Commanding Belgaum District, and such other persons as His Excellency the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint. For the purposes of Plague operations the Committee shall exercise the powers of a Commissioner and of a District Magistrate under the General Mofussil Rules and under the Spence Committee Rules published 5th October 1897, and subsequent amendments thereto. The Committee shall also exercise authority and control over the whole establishments of the Municipality of Belgaum and the Belgaum Cantonment Committee. They may add to those establishments to such extent as they think necessary and may remove from them any persons whom they consider unfit for their posts. The Committee may incur such expenditure out of the funds of the Municipality and the Cantonment Committee as they may consider necessary for the performance of their duties, and in order that sufficient funds may be available for Plague operations, they may control the expenditure of the Municipality and the Cantonment Committee on objects unconnected with the Plague.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended July 22nd were as under:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	75	73
Karachi	21	17
Districts.		
Broach	8	2
Surat	100	75
Thana	141	104
Satara	55	41
Sholapur	13	7
Belgaum	256	188
Dharwar	115	92
Karachi		1
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	9	6
Kathiawar	9	7
Kolhapur	300	233
Cutch	33	25
Sachin	22	9
Bhor	11	10
Total	1,173	922

The mortality to date from plague is as follows:—

Plague deaths previously reported		91,357
Do.	week ended July 22	922
Total deaths		92,279

The total for last week is higher than has been since the early part of the hot weather. In the preceding week the deaths numbered 576 while the average for the five previous weeks was 338. The places where the mortality occurred were as under: (only the indigenous deaths being shown):—

Broach District.	
Ankleshvar	1
Surat District.	
Bulsar	51
Bhadel Jagalala	1
Kosamba	4
Bhazda	7
Vejalpor	1
Jujva	1
Pardi Sandhpur	1
Vasiar	5
Umra	1
Kachoia	2
Mirjapur	0
Other places	0
Total	74
Thana District.	
Bassein, Taluka Bassein	3
Sopara do.	3
Bhiwndi, Taluka Bhiwndi	59
Palghe do.	1
Badlapur, Taluk Kalyan	2
Bandra, Taluka Salsette	34
Juhu do.	1
Total	103
Satara District.	
Wathar, Taluka Karad	25
Bhalavni, Taluka Khanapur	1
Oopale vangi do.	1
Hingangaon do.	...
Marul, Taluka Patan	6
Bisur do.	3
Padmale do.	5
Total	41
Sholapur.	
Wategaon	7
Belgaum District.	
Belgaum City	8
Belgaum Cantonment	58
Bagevadi	7
Bagilgi	7
Arlikatti	5
Muchandi	18
Santi Bastvad	2
Kangrali	16
Mutnal	10
Halshi	4
Manturgi	4
Bijagarni	1
Nandgad	8
Gadikop	8
Hirebatti Holi	5
Gandigwad	12
Total	166
Dharwar District.	
Hubli, Taluka Hubli	92
Kathiawar.	
Porbunder	7
Baroda Territory.	
Savli, Baroda Division	1
Billimora, Navsari Division	4
Total	5

* *Vide* statement for week ending 20th May 1898.

Note.—Th's statement includes figures as reported in daily returns to Government till the afternoon of Friday, 22nd July 1898.

Karachi District.	
Karachi City	17
Orangi, Taluka Karachi	1
Total	18
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	
Sangli Town	2
Karnal	10
Sangliwadi	2
Shahapur	1
Wategaon,	6
Mandoli	1
Old Belgaum,	3
Benkanhalli	12
Savgaon	12
Khidrapur	214
Total	263
Sachin State.	
Bhimpora	9
Bhor State.	
Bhor	10
Cutch State.	
Mandvi	25
Other places	...
Total	25

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun, on Sunday, was one, while on the same date last year a clean mortality bill was shown. Persons who obtained special passes to cross the cordon without being detained in quarantine, had hitherto to present themselves at Chella, at 8 a.m. to undergo medical examination, and by the time they were examined by the Doctor the only day trains at 8 a.m. for Surat and at 9 a.m. for Bombay left, and they had to wait without shelter or food at the Vapi station until 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. respectively. On this hardship being represented by Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damanwala, Mr. Macnamara has issued orders that in addition to 8 a.m. special pass holders will henceforth be allowed to cross the cordon between 4 and 5 p.m.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

The annual general meeting of the Hemabhai Institute was held in the library hall, at 5-30 p.m., on the 11th inst. Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Chairman of the managing committee, presided on the occasion. The business to be transacted was as follows: To adopt the report of the Institute of the last year and, secondly, to appoint a new managing committee. After the report was read by the Rev. Geo. P. Taylor, D.D., the secretary of the Institute, Mr. M. P. Modi, Bar-at-Law, moved the adoption of the report, eulogising at the same time the efforts of the secretary to promote the interests of the Institute. Mr. Modi was seconded by Dr. Joseph Benjamin, who praised all round the members of the managing committee who worked hard for the welfare of the Institute. Mr. Modi again proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the managing committee for the next year:—Messrs.- M. C. Gibb, C. D. Fry, Dr. Bechelomjee, Rev. D. E. Davies, the Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal, Messrs. Manilhal Pemabhai, Chimanlal Nagindas, L. M. Wadia, K. N. Wadia, Krishnalal Lalubhai, with Mr. Gibb as chairman and Rev. Dr. Taylor as secretary. Mr. Harilal Desaibhai, LL.B., rose to make a suggestion, that he had nothing to say against the formation of the present managing committee, which is quite efficient in every respect, but as he wanted to bring to the notice of the meeting was that it would be quite desirable to have new members sitting on the committee if some of the old members, who had been appointed over and over again for years together, were to resign. As this was not an amendment put by Mr. Harilal and as nobody supported it, the original proposition was passed unanimously. On a vote of thanks proposed to the chairman, Mr. Gibb, he said that, properly speaking, it was the energetic secretary of the Institute, who deserved the thanks of the members of the Institute, upon whom the success of the Institute solely depended. This view being fully endorsed by all present, the secretary was loudly cheered, and the meeting dispersed.—Khan Bahadhur Hosang Jamasp Dastur arrived here from Ajmere by the mail train on Friday last, while on his way to Bombay. A circular was sent round to the leading Parsi inhabitants of the city by Khan Bahadhur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayet of Ahmedabad, to meet the learned Dastur at the station to pay their respects. Unfortunately the attendance was very small, owing to the rain having fallen very hard that evening. The Dastur was garlanded profusely by the Parsis present there and heartily cheered when the train started off. Khan Bahadur Fardunji Kuverjee Taraporevala is coming here to take charge of his new appointment as Executive Engineer on the Rajkot Railway from which date Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dheragram is to retire from the British service.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Superintendent Sardar Mir Abdool Ali Khan Bahadoor, charges 1 Lakha Visram, 2 Valji Harsu, 3 Jiva Ganga, 4 Nathu Bhawan, 5 Bhoomal Sanlal, 6 Doabhoy Rustomji Chokal, 7 Parbhoo Dayal, 8 Lachmi Narayan, 9 Jugal Kissore, 10 Sadi Ram, 11 Jawala Nath, 12 Gopinath Nandlal, and 13 Haridas Thakordas, with counterfeiting Queen's coins, to wit, Farukhabad and Moorshidabad rupees, and with illegal possession of the same. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended Nos. 1, 9, and 10; Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, Nos. 5 and 8; Mr. Veilnkar, pleader, Nos. 2 and 6; Mr. Brown, Solicitor, Nos. 7 and 11; Mr. M. M. Marzban, barrister-at-law, No. 12; and Mr. Wadia, Solicitor, No. 13.

Ganga Prasad Chiranjilal, cross-examined by Mr. Brown, said that by "technical" coins he meant coins with the edges milled slantingly. The "paiedar" rupees were not milled. The old genuine Moorshidabad rupees came within that class of "technical" coins. The new Moorshidabad rupees were neither used as current coins nor accepted as a legal tender at Delhi. The zimindar or the village people took away these coins for the purpose of using them as ornaments. They wore them on their arms and necks. The coins were considered to bring luck to those who possessed them. The government did not accept them in payment of revenue dues or taxes. Witness could not distinguish the new Moorshidabad rupees from the old ones. Witness had been to Mr. Brown's office on the previous day, and had made a statement before him. He did not know what was written down. Mr. Dadaji interpreted to Mr. Brown what he said in Hindi. He was there for three quarters of an hour. The only difference that he could see between the two coins was that the new rupees were whiter in colour than the old ones. People came to his master's shop and bought the new coins for the purpose of converting them into ornaments. The new coins were not fraudulently passed off as old Moorshidabad rupees by his master. Witness was not aware of any prohibition of Government against the sale of the new coins.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, witness said, accused Lachmi Narayan was a son of Parbhoo Dayal, who carried on the business of a Shroff. As long as the father was alive, Lachmi Narayan had nothing to do with the business of his father's firm.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said, the firm of Parbhoo Dayal was known by the designation of "Parbhoo Dayal and Lachmi Narayan," the last name being that of the son. Witness did not know of his personal knowledge that Lachmi Narayan was a partner of Parbhoo Dayal. To his knowledge of the witness the new Moorshidabad or Bombay made rupees were never received at Government treasuries. He lived in Bombay with accused No. 7 who was his master, and also boarded with him.

Nyazali Ahmad Ali, head constable, No. 94, of the Agra Police, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said accused No. 12 was a Shroff at Agra, dealing in gold and silver. In consequence of a telegram received from Bombay on May 19, he proceeded to the Agra Fort Railway station, and he cleared an opened a parcel in the presence of witnesses. It contained 987 Farukhabad rupees, of which he marked 20 for the purposes of identification. He produced two of the marked coins. He arrested No. 12 and placed him before a magistrate at Agra, who ordered him to be sent down to Bombay.

Further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned to to-day.

CRICKET.

GIRGAUM UNION C. CLUB *vs.* FLORIST C. CLUB.

A close and very interesting match throughout was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the above teams, and won in the end by the Unionists by a very small difference of 9 runs through the fine performance of two or three players. The Florists were able to put up only 71 runs against the excellent bowling of Batliwala and Kerawala, and especially of the former, who bowled out the best batsmen of the vanquished. Homee Commisariat and Fulee Dubash with sound and steady play contributed greatly to the score by their innings of 22, 10 runs respectively. The Unionists followed and made a very fine display with the bat. One of the most striking features of the match was the excellent hitting of Sanzgiri V. Shantaram (11) and Kerawala, of whom the latter chiefly dragged the game out of fire by his invaluable innings of (22 not out) out of 80 runs. Kapadia (14) likewise played with sound judgment. Amongst the Florists, Samuel was the most successful bowler.

The following are the scores:—

GIRGAUM UNION CRICKET CLUB.

Saher, c Nagpur, b Nowroji	3
Kapadia, b Samuel	14
Poohkhana, run out	1
Vinayak Shantaram (capt), b Samuel	11
Seervai, b Commisariat	2
Metha, R. st Dubash, Commisariat	4
Batliwala, run out	1
Mehta, P. st Dubash	1
Kerawala, not out	22
Mehta, K. st Dubash, b Samuel	6
Save, b Samuel	0
Extras	15
Total	80

FLORIST CRICKET CLUB.

Commisariat (capt), b Batliwala	22
Nagporewala, F. b Batliwala	6
Nagporewala, M. b Batliwala	4
Mistri, run out	2
Nowroji, b Kerawala	1
Samuel, b Kerawala	0
Dubash, F. b Batliwala	12
Beryamis, c Seervai, b Saher	2
Karaka, run out	3
Saunder, not out	3
Kamot, c Seervai, b Saner	10
Extras	6
Total	71

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HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

A BOOK-MAKER AND HIS FRIEND: ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

ELLEN ATKINS *vs.* EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

The plaintiff, a widow who kept a boarding and lodging house at Byculla, where the defendant boarded and lodged for about six years, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,219-1-0, and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from 14th June 1898 till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Peace, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. D. D. Davur (for Mr. Scott), instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 8th May 1897, the defendant applied to her for the immediate loan of Rs. 5,000; and in order to enable her to comply with his request, and with his assistance, plaintiff raised that amount by the deposit of her title deeds relating to her immoveable property at Byculla with one Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakimjee, and lent the sum to the defendant. The latter agreed to pay the expenses and interest occasioned by the raising of the amount, and to repay the loan within a period of three months from the 8th May 1897. On that date, the defendant executed in favour of the plaintiff an "indenture purporting to be an assignment of his interest in a certain fund, then in this court to the credit of a suit No. 561 of 1896, Chidler vs. Atkins and O'Brien, by way of security for the repayment of the loan. Defendant did not repay the loan at the expiration of the period of three months. He repaid only a moiety thereof, namely Rs. 2,500, and further time was given to him to repay the balance, on his agreeing to pay all the expenses involved and incurred by a discharge of the existing deposit of the plaintiff's title deeds and the creation of a fresh charge thereon in respect of the remaining sum of Rs. 2,500, and the interest to accrue due thereon, which the plaintiff had to pay or might be called on to pay to her bankers, the Commercial Bank of India, Limited. The defendant paid the expenses, but he had wholly failed to pay the remaining balance of Rs. 2,500, or the interest which had accrued due subsequently to the 23rd September last although frequently requested so to do. The Bank had charged plaintiff with interests, and continued to charge interest, at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum on the Rs. 2,500, and she had paid on that account the sum of Rs. 104-1-0, which she sought to recover, and also the sum of Rs. 80 paid by her for the stamp on the deed of 8th May 1897. Plaintiff had paid the stable rent and food for defendant's horse during his absence in the Motussil, namely Rs. 105, which the defendant had refused to repay. Plaintiff and her minor daughters had lent defendant sums of money amounting to Rs. 400 at his request, and although he had frequently promised to refund the amount, he had neglected to do so.

The defendant, in his defence, said that the assignment referred to was of a sum of Rs. 6,000, to which he was entitled, and that the sum being part of a sum of Rs. 8,907-8-0 was received from this court on the 18th November 1897 by Mr. Peace, the plaintiff's attorney, who only paid to the defendant Rs. 3,500, retaining as such attorney a sum of Rs. 2,500. Defendant therefore, by his attorney's letter of 30th December, 1897, informed the plaintiff's attorney that he was prepared to pay to plaintiff forthwith the sum of Rs. 2,500 due for principal together with interest thereon up to that date, on a settlement being come to with regard to his claim in respect of money in the court, and that he would decline to pay any interest from 1st January 1898, by reason of the plaintiff's attorney retaining the balance due to defendant out of the monies received from the court. Defendant did not agree to pay interest to plaintiff at a higher rate than 12 per cent. per annum and was not liable to pay 18 per cent. to her. He was not liable to pay her Rs. 80 for the cost of the stamp. The stamp on the deed of 8th May was purchased and paid for by defendant. He denied receipt of Rs. 400, and said the plaintiff was not entitled to sue in respect of the monies, if any, of her daughters, lent or entrusted to the defendant. He counter claimed against the plaintiff in respect of the following matters:—Monies belonging to the defendant retained by the plaintiff's attorney; monies drawn by the plaintiff from the defendant's account at the Agra Bank, amounting to Rs. 8,500, which was required by her for the purpose of erecting an upper storey to her bungalow. Plaintiff had repaid Rs. 4,200, but the balance was still due to defendant; a sum of Rs. 700 advanced to the plaintiff by the defendant through his partner, Mr. J. F. Robinson, no portion of which had yet been repaid; the pawnage by plaintiff of jewellery of the value of Rs. 11,349, deposited by defendant with plaintiff for safe custody, but which had never been returned although demanded by the defendant. He prayed that an account might be taken of the monies due to him in respect of the balance retained by Mr. Peace, that the plaintiff might be decreed to pay to him the sum so found due, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, and the sums of Rs. 4,200 and Rs. 700, with interest, after deducting the amount due to plaintiff for the principal sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, and for stable rent and horse food; and that the plaintiff might be decreed to hand over to defendant the jewellery or the sum Rs. 11,349 as its value.

Mr. Davur said that the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 2,500 in respect of the balance of money advanced by her to the defendant on the mortgage of the property. The defendant had filed a written statement which recited several transactions. The plaintiff kept a boarding house, and the defendant was a boarder with her. They were on most friendly terms, and the plaintiff used to draw money from the defendant's banking accounts; and from the accounts submitted it appeared that the plaintiff owed the defendant the sum of Rs. 13,000 in all. The case, Mr. Davur submitted would last for more than two days, and therefore ought to be transferred to the list of long causes, and in the meanwhile the matter be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. The defendant, in his written statement, had said that Mr. Peace had withheld certain monies which the contended Mr. Peace had no right to retain.

Mr. Raikes said that a written statement was filed at the very last moment and it was not a written statement in the true sense of the word, but a counter claim. He strongly objected to the case being transferred to the long cause list, or for the reference of accounts to the Commissioner. Mr. Raikes submitted that the object of the defendant, in filing his written statement at the very last moment, was to evade the passing of the decree against him. The defendant was a man with absolutely no substance, and if the case was adjourned for a shorter date, the defendant must be ordered to deposit the amount of the claim in court.

Mr. Davur said that he was quite willing to do so if the other side deposited the amount of the defendant's claim.

Mr. Raikes said that the defendant was a book-maker who was warned off the turf, and as he was absolutely penniless, and has no intention of paying the plaintiff's money, he should be put in terms of paying the money in court.

Mr. Davur: In the Police Court my learned friend's clients pleader had some time back said that O'Brien was worth two lakhs of ruppes, which he had made in racing.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, intimated that he would hear the plaintiff's claim at the end of the list of short causes.

Mr. Davur said that Mr. Robinson, the material witness for the defence, was seriously ill, and would be unable to attend the court for a week.

His Lordship, with the consent of the parties, adjourned the hearing to Thursday week.

ALLEGED SPECULATION IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

PEROSHAH CURSETJEE PARAKH *vs.* MANEKJEE DOSABHOY WATCHA.

This was a summary suit in which the plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 6,852-3-1, with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum from 5th February 1898 until judgment, with further interest and costs. The Hon. Mr Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, and Dinshah appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 21st December 1897, the defendant executed a promissory note for Rs. 5,788 with interest at 8 per cent. per annum. On the 30th December 1897, defendant executed another promissory note for Rs. 1,000, with the same rate of interest. On the two notes a sum of Rs. 6,852-3-1 was now due to the plaintiff.

The defendant, in his defence, said, he received no valuable consideration for the notes, which were executed simply for balances claimed by the plaintiff in respect of certain wagering transactions in the Manockji Petit Mill shares and in Government papers. The wagering dealings extended over a period of nearly three years; and the defendant said that the aggregate amount of the dealings which resulted in the debt now sued on, would be over nine lakhs of rupees, even a fraction of which would be beyond his ability or means. Though the dealings were nominally so extensive, on not a single occasion was delivery offered or given, nor was any delivery at all intended, but on the contrary it was expressly agreed between plaintiff and defendant that the balances on these dealings should alone be paid or received.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, in giving judgment in the case, said that as the case was of some importance, not only to the parties themselves but to the public in general he had taken time to consider his judgment. The principal defence was that the two notes were given for wagering contracts, and were therefore void under section 30 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872. Mr. Rivett-Carnac had sought to prove that the Act was no longer in force, but his Lordship held with Birdwood and Wedderburn J. J. (I. L. R. IX., Bo. p. 393) that this position was untenable, and that the promissory notes having been admitted by defendant, he could not go behind them under the plea that they were passed in respect of wagering contracts. The main question, his Lordship said, was whether the notes were passed for loss sustained by wagering contracts. He took it to be well established by a long series of authoritative decisions that, in order to constitute a wagering contract, neither party should intend to perform the contract itself, but only to pay the differences. In order to arrive at the real intention of the parties regard must be paid to the surrounding circumstances. The facts of the present case were that the defendant was a comparatively young man, who had inherited about Rs. 30,000 on the death of his father in 1889. In 1893-94 he became acquainted with Plaintiff a certified stockbroker. In 1896-97 the defendant launched into a number of speculative contracts in Government paper and shares to the extent of many lakhs of rupees. The magnitude of these transactions, in all of which the plaintiff was the broker, and the fact that the defendant did not in any single case take or give delivery of a single scrap of Government paper or a single share—coupled with the fact that no written demand was ever made upon the defendant for the performance of a single one of his numerous contracts, but that on the contrary "differences" only were received and paid, proves to his Lordship's mind conclusively that so far as the defendant was concerned he had no intention of performing a single contract. So far as defendant was concerned, therefore, the contracts were merely gambling transactions. But the next question to be considered was whether the intention of the plaintiff was different to that of the defendant. In the case of the broker his Lordship explained at length that he entered into the contracts in his own name under instructions from his client and is liable for them. In all the contracts entered into in behalf of the defendant, the name of the latter did not appear, and it was clear that the defendant was obliged to indemnify the broker in respect of contracts entered into on his behalf and under his instructions. There was no evidence to show that the transactions were not genuine. As to the third parties, there was nothing to show that they did not intend to receive and give delivery. The contracts were in regular order, and if third parties had sued, his Lordship would not have held them as gambling transactions and he held that it did not make any difference that in this case the suit was brought by the broker who had personal liability in the matter. His Lordship, therefore, held that as the contracts as between the plaintiff and third party were not void, so the contract between the defendant and the plaintiff to indemnify the plaintiff in respect of these contracts must also be held to be valid. The express agreement between defendant and plaintiff as to entering only into sutta contracts was not proved. It was not inherently improbable, but had not been proved; it was an easily set up plea to avoid liability. The defendant's story moreover had many glaring discrepancies. His lordship disbelieved the evidence of the defendant as to not having had transactions with the plaintiff in 1894, and believed the defendant for reasons stated, and held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from defendant the losses which he paid to the third parties in respect of contracts made by the plaintiff in defendant's behalf and that such losses formed a valid consideration "pro tanto" for the two notes sued upon. His Lordship, therefore, gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,786, with interest and costs.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Mr. Framji Hormusjee & Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong July 8 is summarised in the following general remarks:—The Yarn market has been regulated more or less by exchange fluctuations during the past fortnight, and as the trend of the latter had been all along for a rise, values have further declined about dol. 1 to dols. 2. Notwithstanding, holders seeing the rise in exchange have been quitting freely, and as there were orders from the country markets in the hands of dealers, a goodly off-take of about 10,000 bales has transpired, including about 2,500 bales sold to arrive in four to six weeks' time. Nos. 20 and 10 have been principally dealt in, No. 20 chiefly of the range of dols. 90 to dols. 94, and No. 10 of dols. 76 1-2 to 80. A further development of the demand is looked for from next month against the requirements of the cold season. Total sales comprise about:—

2100	bales of No. 20	sold at dls.	90	to 98	and 1-1
300	" " 16	" "	85 1-2	" 93	
2,000	" " 12	" "	78	" 83	" 86 1-2
4600	" " 10	" "	73	" 87	" 91
80	" " 8	" "	76	78	
50	" " 6	" "	74	76	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 7,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,000 bales—at 34,000 bales, consisting of:—

11,000	bales of No. 20	14,000	bales of No. 10
4,000	" " 16	1,200	" " 8
3,000	" " 12	800	" " 6

Japanese, spinnings to the extent of 400 bales No. 20 and 200 bales No. 16 have been settled for at dols. 93 1-2 to dols. 98 1-2 and dols. 94 1-2 to dols. 96 1-2 respectively. Exchange on India has risen to Rs. 146 wire and Rs. 145 1-2 post.

In Japan

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ATTACKS ON MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT.

THE "Rast Goftar" raises its voice against attacks made by correspondents of some of the native papers published at Madras upon members of the Bombay Government. Our contemporary adds: It was about three weeks ago that we reproduced in these columns a portion of the letter in which the Bombay correspondent of the "Madras Standard," whose indentity cannot be mistaken, had made a virulent and undignified attack against H. E. Lord Sandhurst. We reproduce to-day what the Bombay correspondent of another Madras paper, called the "Hindu," has to say with regard to the Hon. Mr. Nugent. Comments on the paragraph, which speaks for itself, are unnecessary. It is against such cowardly and mean personal attacks that we have been protesting and constantly raising our voice. Every honest man, who reads the paragraph, will be of opinion that the native press of the Congress party has none too soon been muzzled. No one will be surpised if still further encroachments on the liberty of the reptile press are in contemplation. . . . Were it not for such foolish effusions appearing in the native papers, Mr. Tilak would have long ago been liberated from jail. He has to thank his friends for prolonging the period of his incarceration.

MR. TILAK'S RELEASE.

The "Indu Prakash" is disheartened to find that the petition of Professor Max Muller and others, praying for the release of Mr. Tilak, remains unanswered as yet. Our contemporary says: The very fact that the petition emanated from no less a personage than the veteran scholar, than whom none has done more to promote a better union intellectually and morally between England and India, and that it had the cordial support of men representing various shades of opinion like Sir William Wedderburn, Sir W. Hunter and Sir. M. M. Bhownagree is, in our opinion, the best reason why the prison door should now be opened to Mr. Tilak. Surely the man whose misfortunes could excite sympathy in the hearts of such men, is not one who deserves to rot in Her Majesty's goal.

MR. TATA'S PROPOSED HOTEL AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Referring to the great hotel proposed to be built at Apollo Bunder by Mr. J. N. Tata, the "Rast Goftar" observes: Mr. Jamsetee N. Tata the well-known merchant prince of our city, is nothing if he is not original or enterprising. It was Mr. Tata who first broke the neck of the monopoly of carrying by sea the merchandise of India to China, and it was again he who gave an incentive to greater commercial intercourse between India and Japan. As a mill-owner, he has shown that a cotton mill could be so worked as to make a profit of some three to four hundred per cent, and that foreign labour could be imported with success. He has now undertaken a new venture namely, the construction of a hotel at the very gate of the city, one which would not only do credit to Urbs prima in Indis, but which would add to the beauty of the Bunder, whose picturesque location and surroundings might well be envied by many a sea shore town of Europe. Mr. Tata desires to invest in the scheme no less a sum than ten or twelve lakhs of rupees, and as the undertaking will provide employment to a large number of poor people, we sincersly wish it every success.

THE PROPOSED METER SYSTEM.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" takes the "Textile Journal" to task for its inaccuracy in the matter of water consumption statistics, owing to its having simply followed the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner touching the compulsory use of meters. Our contemporary makes some revelations as to the proceedings of the Committee appointed in the matter:—The Committee, which is now investigating into the question of the alleged "enormous" waste of water, is carefully making inquires into the correctness of the variouse figures on the basis of which this waste has been attempted to be made out. It is conducting that inquiry in a most businesslike way. Almost all its members have expressed their doubts as to the accuracy of the figures submitted by the Commissioner. And at the second sitting, which was held on Thursday last, five members put a large number of pertinent questions to the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer for waterworks, with a view to testing the correctness of their facts. Apart from that, there was under the head of street watering a nice little error. The Commissioner's statement gave 80,000 gallons only as the daily consumption. Even the most ordinary citizan would be taken aback at such a figure and inquire whether it was correct. On the face of it, it was erroneous and it is curious that the "Textile Journal" failed to discover it. The departmental heads had to admit that instead of 80,000, it should be 8 lakhs—a difference of 7,20,000 gallons per day or 1,72,800,000 gallons for eight months of the year. "Pro tanto" the total consumption for domestic purposes must be reduced. This reduction has a vital bearing on the quantity of leakage. Now, the single error though of a minor character, shows that the estimates of consumption and leakage have not been put forward with anything like tolerable accuracy or confidence. It was abundantly proved to be so in the discussion at the Committee meeting which took place on Thursday last.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE MURDER OF DR. SIRCAR.

Many of the vernacular papers express satisfaction at the termination of the case against the three European soldiers who murdered Dr. Sircar. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" calls Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, a Daniel on the Calcutta Bench, and remarks. It bespeaks volumes therefore to the stern sense of justice of Sir Francis Maclean that, seizing the opportunity offered by the Barrackpur Murder Case, he deemed it his duty to himself and to the English Crown, that he should preside at the trial of the case and, come what may, do what the ends of justice demanded. And though, we repeat, the jury still brought in a verdict on the minor charge only, it was entirely owing to the righteous exhortation of the Chief Justice in his summing up that there has been a satisfactory termination of the trial. We are not going to dispute the justice of the punishment awarded to the authors of that cold blooded murder of poor Dr. Sircar. Considering the verdict it may be taken as fair. The punishment is sufficiently exemplary; and it is to be hoped that it may have in the future a salutary influence on Europeans in general and soldiers in particular.

The *Gujarati* writes: It would be a very serious affair, if drunken soldiers, who belabour an old man to death, were convicted only of the offence of grievous hurt. But the jury seem to have exercised clemency towards the prisoners when their sole function was to decide of which of the offences charged against them they wery guilty. We are glad to acknowledge that the learned Chief Justice did his duty in an admirable manner, and we wish we could say precisely the same thing about the jury. If soddiers, who get drunk and kick quiet persons to death, are guilty only of the offence of grievous hurt, as the jury seemed to think in this case, some important sections of the Penal Code will have to be repealed. Drunkenness is no excuse in law, and though justice has not wholly failed in the present instance, its result will certainly not help in removing what is unfortunately a wide-spread and deep-rooted impression that as between Europeans and natives it is not possible to obtain strict and full justice at the hands of European jurors.

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—The law has, unfortunately, so often miscarried in India in cases of serious injury to natives at the hands of Europeans, that we are inclined to congratulate the Judge, jury, and the country on apparently the half-way-halting result of the trial of the Barrackpore soldiers for the murder of Dr. Sircar, the harrowing details of which created so much of a sensation even in England. We cannot but give his Lordship credit for presiding over the trial himself, and thus, taking the best step he could to prevent it from proving abortive, and, secondly, for giving exemplary punishment for the minor offence for which the jury convicted the accused.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

The native journals, with one or two exceptions, have spoken eulogistically of the late Sir Jamsetjee. The "Rast Goftar" states:—The Indians in general, and the Parsees in particular, deeply deplore the loss of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., who was the noble son of a noble sire, and a lineal descendant of a still noble grand-father, whose name is still, and will for ever be, a household word in India. Sir Jamsetjee during the tenure of his baronetcy fulfilled all the expectations that were formed of him as the recognised head of the Parsee community. His modesty, moderation, and sweet temper endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He has left to his successor the good name of the family as pure and unsullied as he received it.

The Gujarati says:—The social duties and responsibilities devolving upon the holder of the Baronetcy are of a manifold character, and it is being every where acknowledged that the third Baronet fulfilled them to the satisfaction of the public at large. His kindly disposition, diligence, simplicity and unfailing courtesy endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He was connected with various institutions, and did his best to further their advancement. Unfortunately he lost his only son to the grief of his family, and so the title and the entailed estate will now pass to his younger brother who is at present officiating as Assistant Collector of Customs and Revenue at Karwar. On behalf of the Hindu community we offer our heartfelt condolence to Lady Jerbai and her daughters in the sad and heavy misfortune which has befallen them.

The "Gujarat Mitra" writes: Endowed by nature with a retiring disposition, the late Sir Jamsetji being an inheritor of the greatest name among the Parsee Community was forced to occupy a position of prominence from which he, if he had his choice, would fain have kept himself aloof. But with a modest consciousness of the great responsibilities which his position entailed upon him, at a very early age, he did his best to follow in the footsteps of the honoured predecessors whose name he had inherited. Though not gifted with shining talents or great force of character, the late baronet guided himself with that broad common-sense which instinctively lays hold of what is best to be done without giving any occasion of umbrage to any party.

The "Indian Spectator" states: Succeeding his father somewhat early in life, the deceased did his best, all these years, to maintain the traditions of his house. If he could not emulate his revered grandfather, he still showed, on every suitable occasion, public or private, that he fully appreciated the qualities that had raised the founder of the house to be the first among her Majesty's Indian subjects. Unfortunately, he had neither the abilities nor the opportunities needed for his position among a progressive community. Still, he managed to get on the best he could, battling with adverse circumstances, of which ill-health was perhaps the chief. Poor Sir Jamsetjee dies too early in life for a long or bright public record. But if his career was not brilliant, he might well claim credit for leaving not a single enemy behind. He was gentle, modest, forbearing, and could hardly help having the defects of these qualities. A career like his must not be judged from the standpoint exclusively of a politician. Sir Jamsetjee led the life of a citizen, with its advantages and its drawbacks.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: it is a matter of sincere regret the premature death of the third Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. Though he succumbed in the very prime of life, to a disease which is said to be hereditary in the family, it cannot be said that the deceased inherited their longevity. The first baronet died at the ripe age of 77; while the second at the age of 70. We dare say had it been his fortune to have lived to the age of his father or grand father, the late Sir Jamsetjee might have proved a more useful citizen at large than he was.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

WUCHOW THREATENED.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Canton on July 7th, to the "Hongkong Telegraph" says: Just wired you that the British Consul and the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow have telegraphed for gunboats owing to the advance of the rebel army from Pok pakhsien. The Commissioner at the port has, I believe despatched a small Chinese revenue cruiser, the only vessel at his disposal, to Wuchow, and it is probable that the British Consul at this port has transmitted the request from his subordinate at Wuchow to Hongkong.

It is to be hoped that the ancient low-powered Tweed will not be despatched on this urgent mission to Wuchow, for the current in the upper part of the river is pretty strong and it is almost certain that she could not get through the Shulhing Gorge even if she could get up so far, which is very doubtful. If there is not a swift, full-powered gunboat available then the best thing to be done is to make use of one or two of the torpedo-boats that have been lying idle in the "pond" at Kowloon for so many months. If they are armed with quick-firers they could render good service, for being of very light draught and easily manœuvred they could dodge about the West River and up the Fu-ho, at the back of Wuchow, in a manner that would astonish the natives and probably upset their calculations. It is reported that

WUCHOW IS THREATENED BY THE REBELS,

who have demanded the surrender of the city. The garrison at Wuchow is very weak and the troops can boast more of their feats of skill in shooting with bows and arrows than with more serviceable modern weapon. If they are sent against the rebels to check their advance they will be massacred, and if they attempt to hold the city there will be terrible bloodshed. Not only will the garrison be exterminated but the city is pretty sure to be looted and burnt.

What the exact state of affairs is at Wuchow I do not yet know, but the situation must be very critical otherwise the Commissioner of Customs and British Consul would not have wired for assistance.

If the rebels do not advance further down than Wuchow—at which place they can easily procure a large number of boats to transport troops down stream—then it may be taken for granted that they will devote their efforts to

REDUCING ALL THE CITIES IN KWANGSI AND YUNNAN,

but should they start down the river then they will loot every city as they come along and the few troops now in Canton will have to be sent up the river to attack them somewhere near Shunshui. It is probable, however, that all they want is to get as much treasure as possible from Wuchow (where there are four native banks besides a good deal of treasure in the Prefect's coffers) before proceeding further with the campaign in Kwangsi. Wuchow is situated at the western end of Kwangsi close to the frontier of Kwangtung. The nearest city of importance, in Kwangtung, is Dosing, after which the little American steamer trading between Hongkong and Wuchow is named. Rumour has it that the next city to be beseiged after the fall of Wuchow is Kwellin. The Black Flag Chief if still here with his army. If the rebels press on through Kwangtung after taking Wuchow and ultimately threaten Canton it will be rather a serious matter should the Black Flag go over to the rebels, for then this historical city would at once fall into the hands of the rebels, provided one or more of the foreign Powers failed to come to the rescue.

Another correspondent writing few days earlier said he was informed that two cities in Kwangsi, namely, Yung Shien and Luk Chuan are in possession of a rebel army 20,000 strong and that the cities were seized simultaneously, thus preventing the Imperial troops quartered in one city going to the relief of other. In addition to this the prefectual city, Wathinchu, and the district city, Pokpakhsien, are invested by the rebels, who demand surrender on or before Thursday next, the 7th inst. The High Authorities of Canton yesterday despatched a couple of gunboats loaded with Manchu and provincial troops to the scene of strife. The vessels are to land the troops to Pakhoi whence they proceed direct to Pokpakhsien. Colonel Chiu and Captain Chow have left with 500 Manchu troops and are to proceed via Wuchow, reaching the rebel lines about the same time as the troops despatched via Pakhoi. It appears that

THE OUTBREAK AT CHOWCHOWFOO

about three weeks ago was merely a strategic move of the rebels, having for its object the drawing off from Canton of Manchu troops to a point far removed from the place where a severe blow was to be struck and at the same time have the effect of strengthening the position of the Black Flag Chief in Canton. There is a good deal of excitement and uneasiness in the city, and it is believed in some quarters which are generally pretty well informed that the French are at the bottom of the whole trouble. The rebels have got their arms chiefly from Tonkin and they have declared their intention to seize Kwangsi and Yunan. They say nothing about wiping out the Manchu dynasty. Now it is well-known that the French regard Kwangsi and Yunan as the Hinterland of Tonkin and specially within their "sphere" and that they will not be sorry to see the rebels make considerable headway, for they would then have some excuse for armed intervention. They could easily pitch

AN ARMY CORPS OF 30,000 MEN

into Kwangsi and in their present mood would not be reluctant to do so. If the rebel movement is instigated and backed by French agents, and if the Black Flag Chief has been "bought"—there seems reason for believing that he had some important dealing with French agents before he advanced on Canton with his army from the Tonkin borderlands and that he is to take Canton at "the proper moment"—then we are assuredly on the verge of very troublous times in South China, for the British Government has declared its intention to prevent the partition of China, and if it would object to one part of China more than another falling into the hands of her enemies it is surely the three southern provinces—Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan. It is true that Great Britain and France have come to an "understanding" respecting Yunnan, but circumstances alter cases and the circumstance of a rebellion on the borders of French of territory would assuredly induce our Gallic friends to attempt a "coup" of some kind calculated to injure permanently the commercial interest of Perfidious Albion. There is evidently a move on and those whom it concerns must

WATCH, WAIT AND PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES.

If the New China Party have the welfare of the land of their forefathers at heart they will exert their influence to check the rebels in their mad career. Failing that they will send spies into the rebels' camp and headquarters to get evidence of French designs, and this once procured hand it over to those who will make the best use of it. To start a rabellion now will only give the French an opportunity to come in on the South, while Russia, under the pretence of protecting the Emperor from imminent danger, will advance on Peking. The rebel leaders did not loo before they leaped. They may say "French or any other rule is preferable to the Manchu Yoke. Englan is too slow, and moreover she has declared her intenon to prop up the vile and corrupt Manchu dynasty. Therefore it is useless to look fo England to bring about a better order of things in our unhappy country." If this is the gist of the rebles' reasoning the situation is graver than most people would imagine.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

AN unfortunate dispute between Captain Burney, of the "Boscawen," and Lieut.-Commander W. H. Eyre, of the "Wanderer," culminated in a court-martial held at Portsmouth. Lieutenant Eyre, who has fourteen years' seniority as Lieutenant and an unblemished service record, was tried on charges of behaving with contempt to his senior-in various ways set forth in the indictment. These charges arose out of a signal made by Captain Burney relative to washed clothes hung up to dry on the wrong day of the week. The captain of the "Boscawen" asked the reason of this, and the answer was signalled that the clothes were hung to dry. Captain Burney then ordered them to be taken down, and some delay occurred in obeying this signal. Lieutenant Eyre went on board the "Boscawen" and had an interview with his senior officer. What passed between them cannot be known, but rather too much stress was laid upon the fact that the lieutenant made his visit in undress uniform, and that he put his hands in his pockets whilst speaking to his superior officer. The court acquitted Lieutenant Eyre of all the charges, and we therefore trust that his promotion will not be affected by the incident. Certain facts which did not come before the court-martial point to the conclusion that there had been friction between Captain Burney and Lieutenant Eyre long before this affair of the washed clothes brought matters to a head. Lieutenant Eyre, it is said, had applied to be removed from his post, but the Admiralty had not thought fit to accede to his request. In such cases, when friction has obviously arisen, it is a pity the Admiralty do not put an end to it by removing the junior officer. This reminds the *Army and Navy Gazette* of an incident that occurred on the China Station a few years ago. The captain and the 1st lieutenant of a ship that shall be nameless failed to agree. The lieutenant offered £100 to any officer who would exchange with him with the sanction of the Admiralty, and the captain retorted by offering to double the reward out of his own pocket. But the exchange was never effected, and the disputes terminated in a court-martial.

The Navy League conference to consider the position of England if involved in war with regard to the adequacy of the Navy and of the food supply can hardly be regarded as a success. To have anything like a completely satisfactory results there should have been discussion, and yet this was entirely absent. With the views of most of the speakers those who are interested must be fully acquainted, and although it is not to be questioned that many of them are authorities on the subject they dealt with, they appear without exception to have been hampered by the time allowance to which they were subjected. It is a pity in the circumstances that arrangements were not made for protracting the conference, as at least two days were required to deal adequately with the many matters in the syllabus.

At a meeting of naval and military members of Parliament held at Westminster the other day the following resolution was passed: "That this meeting of the Committee of the Service Members of the House of Commons desire to assure Her Majesty's Government that the members of the committee will support the Government inside and outside of Parliament in incurring such expenditure as may be necessary to remove all doubt as to the substantial superiority of the British fleet in face of any probable hostile combination of naval Powers, and that steps be taken to acquaint the Government with the views of the Committee."

During the recent visit of some of the ships of the Channel Squadron to Lisbon a great deal of unnecessary trouble was caused owing to the vessels being insufficiently supplied with materials for illumination. In order to provide for occasions that may arise necessitating the illumination of the ships of the Channel Squadron, and against a recurrence of these circumstances, it has now been decided to issue to the ships the fitted circuits used for illumination on the occasion of the Jubilee. Five hundred lamps of sixteen candle-power are also to be allowed to each ship for the purpose. Reports are also be made from those vessels in which the supply of twin cable now allowed is considered insufficient for illuminating purposes, so that the additional quantity considered necessary may be provided.

No doubts about coal supply are allowed to interfere with the practical work of the French squadrons, and we do not remember any summer so well filled with fleet training by our neighbours. We have drawn attention to the extended scouting exercises which have been gone through in the Mediterranean, based upon intelligent tactical schemes, the trial of booms at the harbours, and the night attacks of torpedo-boats, as well as to like work in the Channel, combined with an experimental mobilisation which attracted a good deal of attention some-time ago. The northern squadron has lately been specially training its complements in work preparatory for the manœuvres, which are about to begin. The time has been devoted to small-arm practice, the laying of mines and the removal of them, fog signals, certain new tactical formations, clearing for action and general quarters, practice with search lights upon the "Mangini," which steamed at high speed round the squadron, and long-distance signalling, as well as to certain single-ship actions, the objects being practice in the laying and handling of guns, ammunition supply, and the transmission of orders, and to investigate the conditions in which the offensive powers of the ships can be best utilised. On another day parties were landed, and after long marches, attacked certain of the forts. All this seems excellent work for both officers and men.

The manœuvres of the evolutionary squadron in the Mediterranean thereto last in all twenty-five days from July 5 to 30. Three days will be devoted to an operation connected with the high viaduct at Bandol, which is open to attack from the sea, and is the main line of communication between Toulon and Marseilles, and most important in view of coast defence. The reserve and territorial land forces will be mobilised to take part. While this is going on the main body of the squadron will be at the Salins d'Hyeres, practising coaling at sea and other special operations. During the second period of the manœuvres, a tactical scheme will be worked out, and the whole force will enter the lake at Bizerta. Squadron A will be under the command of Vice-Admiral Rieunier. Squadron B of Rear-Admiral Godin, and Squadron C of Rear-Admiral Dieubuard. On the day of the national fete, these three squadrons more to be at Algiers, La Goulette, and Bizerta. The third period of the manœuvres will be devoted to scouting tactics and the fourth to an attack on the coast of Province, the operations being in combination with the movements of the land forces. Great importance is attached to these latter manœuvres, but we have not yet seen the scheme of them. The whole of the operations will take place in the western Mediterraneau—from Mersel-Kebir to Cape Rosas, the southern side of Cape Bon, the eastern coasts of Sardinia and Corsica, and from Cape Corso to Cape Martin. The ships taking part will be the Breanus (flag of Admiral Humann), Carnot, Jaureguiberry, Magenta, Formidable, Neptune, Marceau, and Charles Martel (flag of Admiral Dieulouard), and the cruisers Latouche-Treville, Foudre, Cassard, Lalande, and Lavoisier, with the reserve squadron, consisting of the battleships Amiral Duperre (flag of Admiral Gotlin) and Amiral Baudin, and the cruisers Chanzy, D'Assas, Condor, and Milan. The torpedo-boats will form a special flotilla, the commodore in the Levrier, with the Flibustier, Forban Kabyle, Sarrazin, and Eclair. In addition, all the torped-boats of the mobile defence of the 5th Arrondissement, and of Corsica Tunis and Algeria, will be mobilised.

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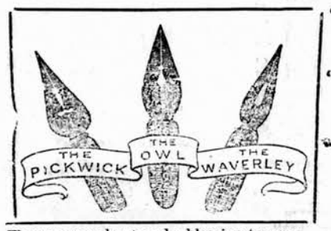

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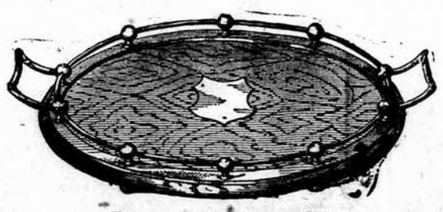

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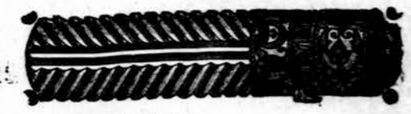

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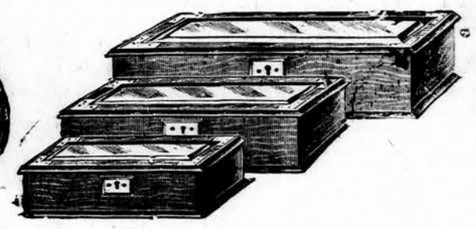

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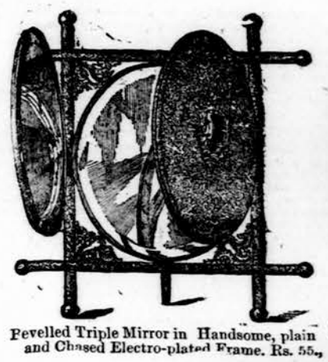

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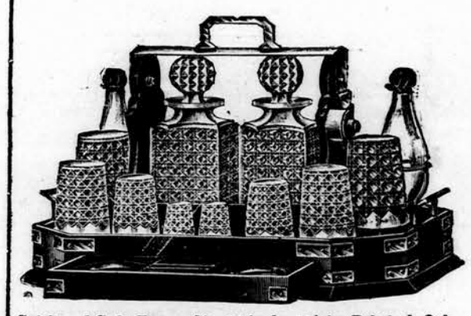

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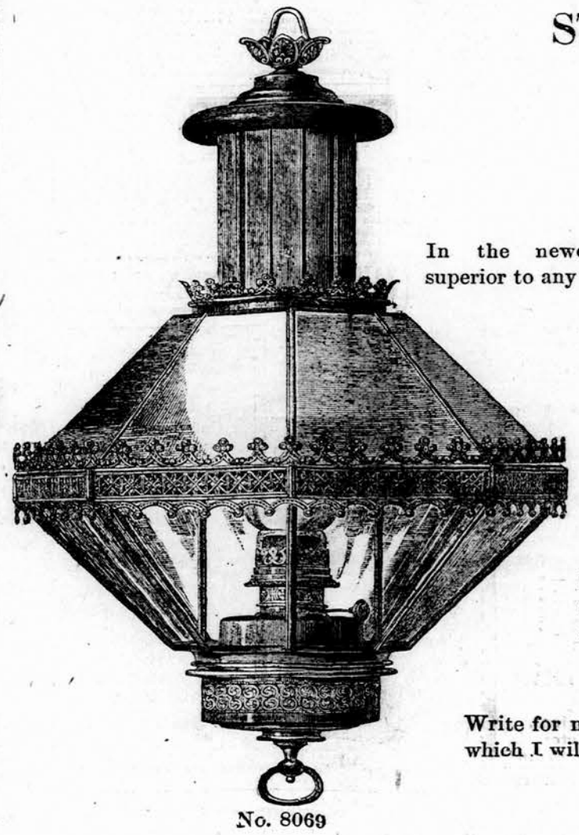

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